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The Editor, assuming that every mistress desires to know how the work which she employs others to perform

should be done, hopes that these volumes will also be found useful in schools of a higher class than those under the New Code ; for to every woman interested in the welfare and comfort of a household, whether large or small, Domestic Economy must be of the greatest importance.

* These books have been compiled to meet the requirements of the New Code, and adapted to the various standards which the older girls take. Those who go conscientiously through them, and remember one-half of what they have learnt, will know more about successful domestic management than many mistresses of establishments, who have often had to learn what they know by disagreeable experience. The articles are exceedingly well done.....We congratulate the Editor on having produced a work which will teach no false views through a want of scientific knowledge—in which everything is reduced to a rational principle,—which is always interesting, even in details,—and which teems with information regarding almost everything belonging to a house. The idea of introducing a few practical hints on nursing the sick, and some simple recipes for the ordinary ailments of the body, is an excellent idea. We hope this capital Series will find its way into seminaries where "female accomplishments" form the most important parts of the curriculum, even if it drives some of the accomplishments out. These little books form about the best present that could be made to a young servant.


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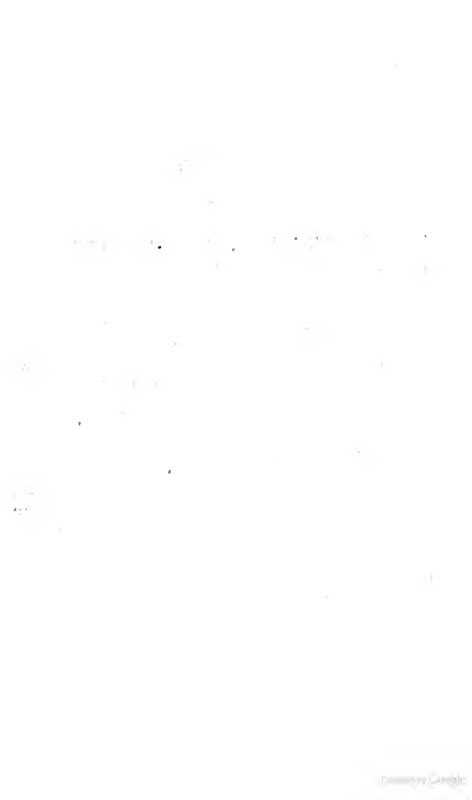
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PREFACE.

THIS volume, it is hoped, will supply an admitted want—that of an ample, various, and systematic Exercise Book of higher Latin Prose Composition, independent of any particular school-grammar. It is meant to be used after Mr. Bradley's Latin Exercises, which leave nothing to be desired as a preparatory and less difficult Praxis of Syntax.

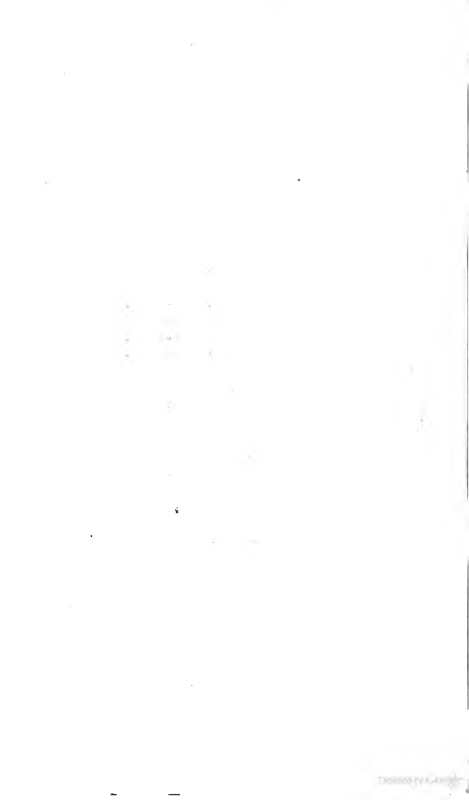
These Exercises should be generally done in school, with the aid of a good dictionary, a manual of antiquities, and a help-book (*Auriga Curriculi*), now in forward preparation. After correction, they should be re-written, and finally said as a lesson, the learner repeating the Latin, having the English before him, and answering the questions given in the help-book.

Shrewsbury, December 28, 1857.



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EXAMPLES OF LATIN STYLE.

SENTENCES.

A. Simple Sentence.

- a. Enuntiation : *valeo*.
- b. Petition : *vale*.
- c. Interrogation : *valesne ?*

B. Compound Sentence, consisting of

One Principal Sentence, with

One or more Accessory Sentences, which are either

- a. Coordinate (*et, aut, sed, nam, igitur, deinde, &c.*) or
- b. Subordinate ; which may be

(a) Substantival ; divided into

1. Enuntiatio Obliqua ; being Accusative, with Infinitive (or *quod* or *ut* with finite verb) used as Subject, Object, or in Apposition ; the principal sentence being one of *statement, opinion, &c.*
2. Petitio Obliqua ; being *ut, ne*, with Subjunctive (or Accusative with Infinitive), used as Subject, Object, or in Apposition ; the principal sentence being one of *entreaty, command, &c.*
3. Interrogatio Obliqua ; being an Interro-

gative Particle, with Subjunctive used as Subject, Object, or in Apposition; the principal sentence being one of *statement, inquiry, doubt, knowledge, ignorance, &c.*

(b) Adverbial; divided into

1. Consecutive; *ut* (so that), with Subjunctive.
2. Final; *ut* (in order that), *ne* (that not, &c.), with Subjunctive.
3. Causal; *quum* (since), with Subjunctive usually, *quod, quia, &c.*, with Indicative usually.
4. Temporal; various Conjunctions of time, with Mood generally Indicative, but in some instances Subjunctive.
5. Conditional; *si* (if), *nisi* (unless), with Indicative or Subjunctive Mood, according to the nature of the Protasis.
6. Concessive; various Conjunctions signifying *although*, some with Subjunctive, others with Indicative or Subjunctive, according to the nature of the Protasis.
7. Comparative; *quasi, tanquam, velut, &c.* (as if); with Subjunctive.

(c) Adjectival; divided into

1. Attributive; *qui*, as an Attribute, with Indicative usually.
2. Causal; *qui*, implying "since," with Subjunctive usually.
3. Concessive; *qui*, implying "although," with Subjunctive usually.
4. Final; *qui*, implying "in order that," with Subjunctive, including the uses of *quo, quominus, &c.*, and some of *quin*.
5. Consecutive; *qui*, implying "such that," with Subjunctive, including uses of *quin* and other Relative Conjunctions.

I. SUBSTANTIVAL SENTENCES.

I. OBLIQUE ENUNTIATION.

- (1.) Accusative with Infinitive, as Subject, with *apparet, attinet, conducit, constat, convenit, decet, expedit, esto, fallit, fugit, interest, juvat, liquet, licet, obest, oportet, patet, pertinet, placet, præstat, prodest, refert, restat, sequitur, venit in mentem, &c.* ; *æquum est, apertum est, consentaneum est, certum est, credibile est, manifestum est, par est, verum est, &c.* ; *fas est, fama est, necesse est, opus est, suspicio est, tempus est, &c.*

Accusative with Infinitive, as Object, with *Verba sentiendi et declarandi* ; as, *accipio, arbitror, audio, censeo, credo, existimo, gaudeo, intelligo, memini, miror, opinor, puto, reperio, scio, nescio, conscius sum, nescius sum, sentio, statuo, suspicor, video, &c.* ; *affirmo, aio, concedo, certiore facio, dico, doceo, fateor, fingo, moneo, narro, nego, nuntio, scribo, testor, trado, &c.*

- (2.) *Ut* with Subjunctive, with Predicates of *casualty, consequence, custom, expediency, &c.* ; as *accedit, accidit, contingit, convenit, evenit, expedit, esto, est, fit, interest, placet, restat, relinquitur, sequitur, &c.* ; *æquum est, consentaneum est, par est, reliquum est, verum est, &c.* ; *conditio est, mos est, opus est, &c.*
- 3.) Subjunctive, usually omitting *ut*, with *necesse* and *oportet*.
- 4.) *Quod* with Indicative (unless the nature of the place require Subjunctive), with *accedit, apparet, dolet, juvat, nocet, &c.* ; *gratum est, mirum est, parum est, &c.* ; *addo, animadverto, nihil moror, mitto, omitto, prætermitto, non dico, &c.* ; generally with a Demonstrative Pronoun preceding *quod*.

- (5.) Accusative and Future Infinitive, with Verbs of *hoping* and *promising*; as, spes est, spero, despero, polliceor, promitto, recipio, spondeo, voveo, &c.
- (6.) *Ne, ut, ne non*, with Subj., with Predicates of *fearing*; as, metuo, timeo, vereor, &c.; timor est, periculum est, &c.; *ne* expressing what it is feared *will* happen, *ut* and *ne non* what it is feared *will not* happen.
- (7.) The Infinitive of exclamation is used without any other Predicate. Or, in its stead, *ut* with Subj.

Norms: (1.) Apparet, credibile est, fas est, &c.; audio, affirmo, &c.; Rufum venire, venisse, venturum esse, venturum fuisse; fore, futurum esse ut Rufus veniat; factum esse, futurum fuisse ut Rufus veniret; hoc Rufo placere, placuisse, placiturum esse, fuisse; fore, futurum esse ut hoc Rufo placeat; factum esse, futurum fuisse ut hoc Rufo placeret; hos a Rufo salutari, salutatos esse, salutatum iri; fore, futurum esse ut a Rufo nos salutemur; factum esse, futurum fuisse ut a Rufo nos salutaremur, &c.

- (2.) Accedit, accidit, expedit, fit, restat, sequitur, &c.; consentaneum est, par est, &c.; opus est, &c., ut Rufus veniat; accessit, &c., ut Rufus veniret, &c.
- (3.) Rufus veniat oportet, necesse est; Rufus veniret oportuit, necesse fuit, &c.
- (4.) Dolet, juvat, &c.; illud dolet, illud juvat, &c.; gratum est, mirum est, &c.; illud gratum est, &c.; addo, mitto, non dico, &c.; illud addo, &c., quod Rufus venit, &c.; doluit, &c., illud doluit, &c., quod Rufus veniebat.
- (5.) Spero, despero, promitto, &c.; spes est, &c., Rufum venturum; fore, futurum ut Rufus veniat.
- (6.) Metuo, timeo, vereor, &c.; periculum est, &c., ne Rufus veniat, ut Rufus veniat; metuebant, &c., ne Rufus veniret, ut Rufus veniret.
- (7.) Quid? Rufum non venire; ut Rufus non veniat.

2. OBLIQUE PETITION.

- (1.) *Ut* with Subjunctive, as Subject or Object, with Predicates of *entreaty, command, advice, permission, desire, care, endeavour, &c.* ; as, auctor sum, animum induco, admoneo, adduco, assequor, adipiscor, caveo, censeo, cogo, cohortor, compello, consequor, concedo, committo, consulo, contendo, cupio, curo, decerno, edico, do, efficio, enitor, exopto, exoro, facio, flagito, hortor, jubeo, id ago, incito, impello, impetro, induco, impero, jus est, laboro, lex est, licet, malo, mando, moneo, moveo, nitor, nolo, oro, opto, operam do, peto, posco, postulo, precor, præscribo, præcipio, patior, permitto, persuadeo, prospicio, quæso, rogo, scribo, suadeo, statuo, sino, studeo, video, volo, &c.
- (2.) Subjunctive, *ut* being omitted, with some of the same Predicates ; as, censeo, curo, do, decerno, edico, efficio, facio, hortor, impero, licet, mando, malo, nolo, oro, precor, patior, permitto, rogo, sino, &c.
- (3.) *Ne, ut ne*, with Subjunctive, with some of the same Predicates, and with others of *forbidding, preventing, refusing, resisting, &c.* ; as, caveo, deprecor, dehortor, dissuadeo, censeo, edico, efficio, hortor, jubeo, impero, obsecro, oro, operam do, postulo, precor, prohibeo, rogo, recuso, resisto, suadeo, veto, video, &c. Caveo often omits *ne*.
- (4.) Infinitive, generally with jubeo, and often with others ; as, hortor, impero, moneo, nolo, oro, patior, prohibeo, permitto, suadeo, veto, volo, &c.

Norms : (1.) Auctor sum, curo, facio, impero, oro, rogo, &c., ut Rufus veniat ; auctor fui, &c., ut Rufus veniret.

(2.) Censeo, cura, fac, hortor, licet, nolo, sine, &c., Rufus veniat ; censui, &c., Rufus veniret.

(3.) Caveo, deprecor, dissuadeo, obsecro, prohibeo, veto, &c., ne (ut ne) Rufus veniat ; cavi, &c., ne (ut ne) Rufus veniret ; cave venias.

- (4.) Jubeo, oro, patior, prohibeo, veto, &c., Rufum venire ;
imperatur, licet, permissum est, &c., Rufo venire.

3. OBLIQUE INTERROGATION.

Subjunctive with Pronouns and Particles of Interrogation, dependent on Predicates of various meaning.

Obs. 1. — Such Pronouns and Particles are,

Quis, quantus, qualis, qui, quot, quotus, unde, ubi,
quando,

Quam, quamobrem, quare, cur, quomodo, num, ne,
ut, an, utrum.

Obs. 2. — The principal forms of double Interrogation are,

(a) Utrum - - - an.

(b) Num - - - an.

(c) Ne - - - an.

(d) Particle omitted - - - an or ne.

Obs. 3. — Nescio an, haud scio an, *I rather think, I am inclined to think*, generally followed by a negative.

Norms. — Incertum est, nescio, &c., quis, qualis, unde, ubi, &c., Rufus sit ; incertum erat, &c., quis, &c., Rufus esset ; incertum est, nescio, &c., utrum Rufus veniat annon ; num veniat annon ; veniatne annon ; veniat annon ; veniat necne ; utrum Rufus veniat an Aulus ; Rufus veniat an Aulus, &c. ; incertum erat, &c., utrum veniret, venisset, &c., annon, &c., nescio an Rufus non venturus sit.

1. I think that the knowledge of future events is not useful for us. 2. I know that it happens to some to have a dislike for Grecian writings. 3. Cicero affirms that the Latin language is not only not meagre, but even richer than the Greek. 4. If it is true that the soul and body perish together, then there is nothing good and nothing

evil in death. 5. There is reason to believe that the world, and all things which it contains, have been created for the sake of man. 6. Do you believe that these excellent men have done so great deeds without cause? 7. I perceive that you consider one law must be observed in history and another in a poem. 8. Hesiod informs us that no planter of an olive ever enjoyed the fruit from it, so slow a business was it then. 9. Mathematicians endeavour to persuade us that the earth is situated in the centre of the universe. 10. We have heard that it was counted an honour to Cnæus Octavius, that he had built a beautiful house on the Palatine hill. 1. Will it be denied that Appius Cæcus destroyed the shameful peace by the force of his eloquence? 2. I shall be zealously anxious for everything which I shall perceive to be useful to you. 3. What can be more miserable than this, that one who has been consul elect all his life cannot be made consul? 4. It has been handed down to remembrance that Latona, after a long wandering, fled to Delos, and there brought forth Apollo and Diana. 5. It is said that the Thessalian Lapithæ were the first who contended on horseback; and in like manner, it is related that the Phrygians first harnessed a two-horse chariot. 6. We see that the blessings which we possess, the light which we enjoy, and the breath which we draw, are given and imparted to us by God. 7. By reckoning the years of the kings it may be discovered that Pythagoras first reached Italy nearly one hundred and forty years after the death of Numa. 8. If it is true that the souls of all the truly noble escape most easily at death from the fetters of the body, whose flight to the gods do we say was more easy than that of Socrates? 9. It is confessed that refinement, learning, religion, fruits, justice, and laws originated in Attica, and were disseminated into all lands. 20. I indeed am of opinion that it is most unfortunate that we are at Rome. 1. It is related of Alexander Severus that he never entered on any business without the assistance

and knowledge of learned men. 2. It appears that some, of whom I hear that they were considered wise in Greece, have asserted many wonderful things. 3. Cæsar became, at last, rather slow to fight battles, thinking that he should not acquire so much by victory as he might lose by misfortune. 4. It is not unjustly reported of C. Julius Cæsar, that he was an accomplice of Catiline's conspiracy. 5. It is evident that we followed the opinion of Epicurus without cause. 6. It must be granted, that we have been united with the gods by sound reason. 7. It is known of the leaf of the laurel, that it is not struck by lightning. 8. Aristotle says of some small animals, that they live only one day ; and such there actually are, as natural history proves. 9. Historians agree with justice, of Numa Pompilius and Servius Tullius, that Rome owes much to their wise regulations. 30. Since that time, I have perceived that I began to be especially regarded, honoured, and esteemed by you. 1. Quintilian, therefore, assures the orator whom he was preparing for his practice in the courts of law, that he had especial need of moral philosophy, and that without a careful moral training he could not become qualified for the defence of any cause whatever. 2. For their notion, that such a style is more intelligible, I believe to be true of themselves, as those who lisp, according to the saying, understand each other better than any one else. 3. It is well said by Xenophon, in the *(Economicus*, that nothing is more beautiful or more useful than order ; and nothing, on the contrary, more unshapely in appearance, or more productive of general inconvenience, than confusion and disorder. 4. Again, it is plain that what has hitherto been said of nobility in general, applies more especially to the case of those noble youths, whose object is the government of the Church ; nor is it less plain that, as the rewards of the Church are more splendid, her dignitaries more powerful than others, so should larger endowments of learning be required on their part. 5. Romulus, while he was

reviewing his army, was suddenly withdrawn from the eyes of men, during a tempest which had arisen; hence some thought that the senators had slain him, others that he had been taken up to the gods. 6. They tell us that a voice was sent back from the depth of the cave, "He shall have the supreme power at Rome who first of you, youths, shall have given a kiss to his mother." 7. I will say nothing more of the prætor of Macedonia, than that he has been the bravest citizen and my most intimate friend, but has feared that which the others feared. 8. It is agreed among all that liberty is not due to Modestus, because it has not been given; nor a legacy, because Sabina has given it to her slave. 9. I can assert, I think, on sufficient evidence, that Augustus was surnamed Thurinus, having got a small brazen image of him in his youth, inscribed with this name in iron letters, now almost obliterated. 40. Plato holds, that philosophers should take no part in political affairs, except by compulsion: it would, however, be more reasonable that it should be done spontaneously. 1. Who wonders that Catiline died fighting against his country, of whom all believe that he was born for robbery? 2. As far as there is any written document, Pherecydes of Syros was the first who said that the souls of men are immortal. 3. I suggest this one thing, that you will never find any more convenient time for securing the friendship of a most illustrious and liberal man, if you lose this. 4. The interpreters of the law understand by that chapter in which we are commanded to put away expenses in funerals, that, in particular, magnificence in sepulchres ought to be lessened. 5. Imagine that some one is now becoming a philosopher, but as yet is not one; what system is he to choose in preference to all others? 6. I heard that Demea slew Chremes. 7. I say that thou, O son of Æacus, canst conquer the Romans. 8. Clitarchus often related that Alexander conquered Darius at Issus. 9. I see that his son surpassed in exploits and glory Philip king of the

Macedonians. 50. It must be confessed that no one could have conducted himself more prudently than you have.

1. We do not wonder that you, a distinguished artist, were pleased with your works.

2. Our nature has nothing better than that we wish to aid as many as possible.

3. It falls to the lot of the wise man alone to do nothing against his will.

4. It very often happens that utility is at variance with virtue.

5. Since thou art greatly esteemed by me, and I am dear to thee, it remains for us to rival each other in acts of kindness.

6. It falls out, in the case of poems and pictures, and many other things, that the unskilful are delighted, and praise those things which are not deserving of praise.

7. It is best to speak every day in the hearing of a number of persons, especially of those about whose opinion we are most anxious; for it is seldom the case that any man stands in sufficient awe of himself.

8. An instance occurred in our fathers' memory, that a head of a family who had come from Spain to Rome, and had left a wife in the province, married another at Rome, and did not send a notice of divorce to the former wife.

9. I, who could once assist obscure or even guilty men, cannot now promise my aid to Nigidius, the most learned and most irreproachable of all men. It remains, therefore, that I console thee, and adduce the reasons by which I may endeavour to divert thee from thy troubles.

60. The principal thing in the management of all business and public trusts is, that even the least suspicion of avarice should be avoided.

1. As fortune does not answer in every point to one who undertakes many things, the consequence is, that he to whom some things have turned out contrary to his plans, becomes impatient of men and things.

2. It is the part of a good man to observe these two things in friendship: first, that there be nothing false or hypocritical; and, secondly, not only to repel charges brought by another, but not even to be himself suspicious.

3. Meditate daily upon this, that thou mayest be enabled to take leave of life with a calm

spirit. 4. Among the evils of maritime cities, there is also this great convenience, that they can carry and send what their lands produce into whatever countries they please. 5. This is the dictate of nature, that we turn our countenance to the auditors, if we wish to inform them of anything. 6. It happens to most men, that, through the assistance which the art of writing gives, they relax their diligence in committing to memory. 7. It is the main thing in an orator, to seem to those before whom he pleads such as he himself would wish. 8. It is possible that a man may think justly, and not be able to express tersely what he thinks. 9. It comes to pass somehow or other, that, if any fault is committed, we perceive it more readily in others than in ourselves. 70. You must love me, not mine, if we would be true friends. 1. Those who prefer that something different should be written by me, must be reasonable; for these subjects please me. 2. If the interest of the hearer is wearied, the orator must promise to speak more briefly than he had intended. 3. Since virtue causes friendship, therefore love must arise from this, when it exists. 4. Although you must have had precepts of life in abundance, yet I believe that that which I teach you will not be superfluous. 5. Moreover, the testimony ought to agree with the fact; for otherwise it cannot confirm the fact. 6. Whatever comes into existence, of whatever kind it is, must needs have a cause in nature. 7. Scipio said, that in a situation so disastrous, there must be daring and action, and that they should immediately go with him, armed. 8. It must needs be that the magnitude of immoderate grief will render selection of words impossible. 9. Here the defendant ought to show that others might have done it as well as himself. 80. It is pleasing to me that you long for me; but doubt not that I shall be excited the more to long for you. 1. You write that you were not a little troubled by my absence, and that you had only one consolation, that you possessed my books instead of me.

2. It seems a strange thing that a diviner does not laugh when he sees another diviner. 3. It was attributed as cowardice to Quintus Hortensius, that he had never been personally engaged in a civil war. 4. The reason why the cuckoo puts her young under other birds, is supposed to be that she knows she is hated by all other birds. 5. It is among the instances of Sulla's cruelty, that he excluded the children of the proscribed from political offices; for nothing can be more unjust, than that any one should be made the heir of his father's odium. 6. This, also, was a noble act on the part of Thrasybulus, that, when he had the greatest power in the state, he proposed a law, "that no one should be accused of things previously done, nor be punished." 7. In the meantime I shall delight myself with the Muses; and it will never occur to me to envy Crassus, or regret that I have not departed from my own course of conduct. 8. This is the principal difference between an inanimate and a living being, that the inanimate does nothing, the living being does something. 9. How great is the bounty of nature in producing so many, so various, and so pleasant things! 90. Those who wish to be more bountiful than circumstances allow, do wrong first of all in this respect, that they are injurious to their nearest connexions. 1. The necessity of dying is a great kindness of nature. 2. Africanus always had Xenophon the Socratic in his hands, and above all things praised this in him, that he said that the same labours are not equally severe to the commander and the soldier, because the honour itself made the labour of the commander lighter. 3. When to these suspicions indisputable facts were added, that he had led the Helvetii through the territory of the Sequani, and that he was accused by the magistrates of the Ædui, Cæsar thought there was sufficient reason why he should either punish him himself, or order the state to punish. 4. This always seems strange to me in the discourse of learned men, that the persons who say they cannot steer in

a calm sea, because they have never learned, nor given themselves any concern to know, should yet profess that they will go to the helm when the sea is rough. 5. That Hicetas had opposed Dionysius, not from hatred, but from desire of tyrannical power, was proved by the circumstance that he himself, when Dionysius had been expelled, was unwilling to resign power. 6. This harasses and torments me violently, that for a space of more than fifty days, not only no letters, but not even any rumour has reached me from you or from Cæsar, or from the place where you are. 7. Not only is everything else in the man suited to my nature, but this is a most convenient circumstance, that, while my regard for you is indispensable, he too loves and values you very highly. 8. This, besides being a great thing in itself, becomes of much more importance from the fact, that you promise, at some length, your authority and assistance to relieve the misfortunes of me and mine. 9. I well knew that this my work would be exposed to much reproach. 100. I believe that we shall be considered friends of our country. 1. Do you believe that Cicero would more willingly have heard your discourse than mine? 2. With what anguish of soul do we think he would have passed his life! 3. Balbus wrote to me about Antony; I wish you, however, to know that I am not disturbed by that news, and shall not be now disturbed by any. 4. I did not suppose that, when a consul elect was defended by the son of a Roman knight, his accusers would speak of the newness of his family. 5. I assure you of this, that if you execute the affair as you purpose, you will be praised by all men. 6. One of the ambassadors of the Veientes said to the senate, that it was written in an oracular book belonging the people of Veii, "that Rome would be shortly taken by the Gauls." 7. Sulpicius declared that the next night, from the second hour to the fourth, the moon was going to be eclipsed. 8. Asinius Pollio thinks that

Cæsar would have written over again and corrected his Commentaries.

9. Thus the man, who you said was some time to be a good citizen and a blessing to his country, will, through his father's error, imitate his father's vices.

110. Would you have thought it could ever happen that I should be at a loss for words, and not only those rhetorical words of yours, but these trifling words of ours?

1. I hope thy parents will come here soon; I hope thy brother also.

2. I hope that I shall be at Athens in the month of September.

3. Often no hope is held out to a patient that he will be better; and yet it not seldom happens that he recovers and has new strength.

4. This error, the germ as it were of all evil, philosophy promises utterly to eradicate.

5. Two Roman knights promised Catiline, that they would kill Cicero in the night.

6. I am in great hope that no time will be added to my command.

7. Calling all the gods to witness, I promise to undertake every duty and function on behalf of thy dignity, in this province over which thou hast presided.

8. I hope to be at Rome about the Ides of October; and in person to assure Gallus of the same things.

9. I promised that I would write to you what issue Nepos' motion had.

120. I wish to be at Arpinum the day before the Calends, and then to wander to my villas in succession, which I despair of seeing afterwards.

1. Otho had hoped that he would be adopted by Galba, and was expecting it from day to day.

2. In the midst of my violent grief, this hope chiefly consoles me, that it will come to pass that the iniquity of men be repressed, both by the counsels of your friends and the lapse of time itself.

3. She is afraid that you will desert her.

4. He is afraid of this, that you may have to marry her; you, on the other hand, that you will not marry her.

5. It is to be feared that you do not know the true way to glory, and that you consider it glorious, that you alone are more powerful than all.

6. I would rather pass over the circumstance in silence, but I fear it would not be lawful.

7. Whoever distrusts the perpetuity of his possessions, must always fear that he will sometime lose them. 8. When flatterers praise any one, they often fear that they do not find the best words, and that they omit things which might be pleasing to the other to hear. 9. There is no danger that he who can paint a lion or a bull skilfully, should not be able to do the same thing with many other quadrupeds. **130.** If Cæsar intends to give up the city to be plundered, I am afraid that Dolabella himself will not be of any effectual service to us. 1. I fear you will not be able to endure all the labours which I see you undertake. 2. I am afraid that, while I am wishing to diminish my toil, I may be increasing it. 3. Flatterers, if they praise any one, say that they are afraid they will not be able to match his deeds with words. 4. I fear that I may possibly not appear to have consulted other men's benefit, but my own glory. 5. I see the weakness of thy health, and I fear thou mayest not be able to meet thy present fortune. 6. The Carthaginians, hearing that Attalus and the Romans had gone from Oreum, feared lest they should be caught within Rhium, that is, the strait of the Corinthian Gulf. 7. Parmenio reaches Damascus on the fourth day, the prefect already fearing that no trust had been reposed in him. 8. The cohort, which was keeping watch before the tent of the king, had begun to arm, fearing it might be the beginning of a greater tumult. 9. I have not written to you now for many months; and still I do not feel the slightest apprehension that my long silence can have caused in you any suspicion unworthy of our friendship. **140.** But can my affection for you wait for a topic, an affection than which none ever was or ever will be more fruitful? Immediately, therefore, after your departure, a sudden fancy struck me: I snatched up a pen, nor had I any fear that I should want matter for my letter. 1. For me to be dispensing justice at Laodicea, when Aulus Plotius is dispensing it at Rome! 2. For

a Roman to speak so much like a Greek ! 3. O wretched spectacle, for the glory of the city to be a subject of mockery ! 4. What ! for me to have given letters so often for Rome, when I gave none for you ! 5. Was there ever any poor fellow so unlucky ? 6. For thee to have asked that office, of all others, for thyself ! 7. I pray the gods to continue you to us, and to grant that you may now and always be in health. 8. Orgetorix persuaded the Helvetii to depart from their district with all their effects. 9. These twelve days have effected that he, whom no one then offered to defend, has now consular men for his advocates. 150. It has been established by the civil code, that, in the sale of estates, the faults which are known to the seller should not be concealed from the purchaser. 1. As I hear that your strength has been weakened by continued labours, I beseech you to spare yourself, in order that we may not be grieved by the intelligence that you are sick. 2. See that you be in good health, and love me in return, and uphold my dignity if I deserve it. 3. Caligula wished that the Roman people had but one neck. 4. Nature does not allow that we increase our own means by the spoils of others. 5. Manlius confidently hopes that by this my letter he will be agreeable to you ; and that this hope may not deceive him, I earnestly and particularly request you so to treat him in all things, that he may perceive that my recommendation was no common one. 6. It was written in the Valerian Law, that the goods of those who had been proscribed should be sold. 7. Tullus cried out to his horsemen, with a loud voice, to return, that there was no need of fear ; it was by his command the Alban army wheeled round to assault the Fidenates in the rear. 8. When I have praised some one of your friends to you, I wish that he should not be unaware that I have done it. 9. I would have you to answer me whether any one, except you alone, of the whole college, dared to propose the law. 160. It is the custom

of men to be unwilling that one and the same person should excel in several things. 1. Temperance calms our appetites, and makes them not refuse to obey right reason. 2. If bodily pain or feeble health has prevented you from coming to the games, I attribute this to your good fortune. 3. I have very lately written a book on the best style of oratory, which I will have your slaves to copy, and send you. 4. When the Athenians sent to Delphi, to consult what they should do respecting their affairs, the Pythia answered that they should fortify themselves with wooden walls. 5. I admonish scholars to love their preceptors not less than their studies, and to regard them as the parents, not, indeed, of their bodies, but of their minds. 6. I strongly exhort you to read carefully, not only my orations, but also these treatises on philosophy. 7. When Deucalion and Pyrrha had been answered by Apollo, that they should throw the bones of their great mother behind their backs, they were uncertain what Apollo advised. 8. Finally Deucalion said, We are certainly commanded by Apollo to throw stones behind our backs. 9. Would any city endure the proposer of a law of this kind, that a son or grandson should be condemned, if his father or grandfather had done wrong?

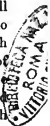
170. Cæsar gives it in charge to Labienus to visit the Remi and other Belgæ, and keep them in their allegiance. 1. In punishing injuries, the law aims at these three things: either that it may reform him whom it punishes, or that by his punishment it may render others better, or that by the removal of bad men the others may live secure. 2. I think that it is very important to my reputation, that every one should understand that even in small matters I am both forgetful and grateful. I earnestly entreat you to bring this about. 3. The mothers of families, with extended arms, implored the Romans to spare them, and not kill also the women and children. 4. I have always advised those with whom I have lived, to feed their minds with the perusal of the Scriptures, and to lead a life of

moral rectitude and devotion. 5. Cæsar was warned by the haruspex not to cross over into Africa. 6. I have attained this by my exploits, that I am thought a safe debtor. 7. He selects a centurion, to announce to the kings not to contend in arms. 8. I will order him to find another alliance for his son. 9. Cæsar had given a strong charge to Trebonius, not to suffer the town to be taken by storm. **180.** I think that Cæsar will take measures to withdraw his troops; for he will gain a victory if he is made consul, and gain it with less guilt than he has incurred by entering his native country. 1. We have not ceased to admonish and exhort Pompey to avoid this great infamy; but he has left no room either for prayers or admonitions. 2. Do not allow it to happen that, when all things have been supplied to you by me, you should seem to have been wanting to yourself. 3. Thou hast heard what Cotta, what the pontiff thinks; give me now to understand what thou thinkest. 4. Some fathers of families provided by their will that victims should be led to the Capitol, and vows discharged for them, because they had left Augustus alive. 5. The senate voted that the consul should celebrate the games, which he had vowed by his own single judgment, out of the spoils. 6. Anger on account of another's fault is characteristic of a narrow mind; nor will virtue ever be guilty of imitating faults, while she represses them. 7. The last thing is, that I entreat and implore you to be magnanimous, and remember not only what you have received from other great men, but also what you have yourself produced by your genius and study. 8. I promise to do my best, that those who envied my honours may at length confess that you, after all, were most sagacious in the choice of a consul. 9. I implore this of thee, lastly, that, as good poets and industrious orators are wont, thou wouldst be most careful in the concluding part of thy office. **190.** I will never ask of the gods, O Romans, for the sake of lessening my own odium, that you may hear that

Lucius Catiline is leading an army of enemies ; but yet you will hear it in three days. 1. A board is fixed up, in which it is appointed that, after the proconsulship of Marcus Brutus, Crete shall not be a province. 2. Cato believed that all the cities of Spain would revolt ; he therefore wrote to each one to destroy their fortifications, and he commanded this to be done the same day. 3. The same emperor forbade any statues to be erected to him, or he permitted it only on the condition that they should not be placed among the statues of the gods. 4. The king commands Philip to read the epistle of Parmenio, nor did he remove his eyes from his countenance as he read it. 5. The same refused the right of citizenship to Livia, who asked it for a tributary Gaul, and offered an exemption from taxation, protesting that he would more readily grant that something should be taken from the treasury, than that the honour of Roman citizenship should be made common. 6. Chrysippus has neatly said, as he has said many things, that he who runs in a stadium, ought to strive and contend, as much as he can, to conquer, but ought by no means to trip up him with whom he is contending. 7. Cæsar forbade that the camp should be fortified with a rampart, but ordered a trench of fifteen feet to be made in front against the enemy. 8. It is the impulse of nature that human society should study to procure those things which suffice for comfort and support. 9. If we are not induced to be honest men by the beauty of virtue itself, but by some benefit and profit, we are not honest, but cunning. 200. Scarcely ever can a parent prevail on himself to conquer nature, so as to banish from his mind love towards his children. 1. Every animal loves itself, and, as soon as it is born, strives to preserve itself. 2. I came to Capua yesterday in a very severe storm, as I had been commanded ; for the order had been given us by the consuls to come hither. 3. We must take care, therefore, to use that liberality which may benefit our friends, and harm no one. 4. If you sail

immediately, you will overtake me at Leucas; but if you wish to recruit yourself, you will take care to have a proper ship. 5. Piso dared, in conjunction with that compeer of his, whom, however, he desired to surpass in every vice, to make proclamation that the senate should resume their dress. 6. A pestilence having attacked the city, compelled the senate to command the decemviri to inspect the Sibylline books. 7. If virtue can produce this effect, that a man be not miserable, it will more easily achieve that he be most happy, for there is less difference between a happy and a most happy man, than between a happy and a miserable man. 8. Did you imagine that I should escort you, as it were on your departure, with my correspondence? You could not have done so; for we had bargained that I was to wait for a subject from you. 9. Cleomenes commanded the mast of the ship to be erected, the sails to be spread, and the anchor to be raised; he also at the same time commanded a signal to be given for the others to follow him. **210.** There are letters extant of Cicero to his brother Quintus, then administering, with indifferent reputation, the proconsulship of Asia, in which he exhorts and admonishes him not to imitate his neighbour Appius in ill-treatment of the allies. 1. Hannibal immediately commanded as many venomous serpents as possible to be collected alive, and to be put into earthenware vessels. 2. The dictator, having ridden around on horseback, and having observed what was the form of the camp, commanded the tribunes of the soldiers to order the baggage to be cast together in one heap. 3. I ask you then, nay I entreat you (though our friendship and your good nature yet more would seem to object to this latter word), if you have anything pertaining to the Roman Law, whether extracts from books, or the result of the investigation of old stones or coins, to communicate it to me. 4. Who is ignorant that the first law of history is, not to dare to say anything false? 5. Those who gave to

Greece the forms of her republics, wished the bodies of the youths to be strengthened by toil. 6. A law was passed in the Comitia Centuriata, that no magistrate should kill or beat a Roman citizen in violation of an appeal. 7. Augustus sold the barbarians who rebelled, under condition that they should not serve in an adjacent country, nor be set free under thirty years. 8. I think it right to give my readers this precept, not to try foreign manners by the standard of their own, nor think those things which are trifling to themselves to have been so likewise among others. 9. The ambassadors of Enna received this commission from their fellow-citizens, to go to Verres and demand back from him the image of Ceres and that of Victory. **220.** Domitius, the tribune of the commons, proposed a law, that the people should create the priests, whose vacancies their colleagues previously used to fill up. 1. I would rather that a wise enemy should fear thee, than foolish citizens praise thee. 2. Augustus forbade the poems of Virgil to be burned, contrary to the modesty of his will. 3. Augustus did not allow himself to be called sovereign even by his children or grandchildren. 4. If any business shall have brought me where you are, I will endeavour, if I can in any way, that no one but you shall perceive my grief. 5. Beware of doubting that I do everything which I think is for your interest, or even which you wish, if I can in any way do it. 6. Beware of thinking that, because I write in a jocose strain, I have laid aside anxiety for the republic. 7. When you forbid me to assent to what is unknown, do you take so much upon yourself as to unfold the nature of all things, form the morals, fix the limits of good and evil, and define on what course of life I am to enter? 8. They say that Pyrrhus, the greatest master of gymnastic contests, used to give as a precept to those whom he was training, that they should not be angry. 9. Now for your letter; a more welcome surprise could not be; I would say a more pleasurable one,



did not the paragraph about my friend Bunelli rob it of all its pleasure. For do not suppose that any length of time will ever exhaust the grief with which the death of that excellent man has overwhelmed me.

230. It happened that Alexander had ordered the sepulchre of Cyrus to be opened, in which his body was deposited, as he wished to perform for it funeral ceremonies.

1. Do we not see how boys rejoice to know something, and what pleasure they find in sports and processions?

2. Avitus communicated what he had heard to the senator Bæbius, of whom all know how faithful and wise he was.

3. I hope that men will perceive how very hateful cruelty is to all, and how lovely honesty and gentleness are.

4. He who knows himself will be conscious that he has something divine, and will understand what great means he has for acquiring wisdom.

5. Although nature declares by so many indications what she wishes, seeks, and wants, we somehow or other turn a deaf ear, and do not hear her admonitions.

6. Whether Pompey means to make a stand anywhere, or pass the sea, is unknown; if he remains, I fear he cannot have an efficient army.

7. When I doubt what it is right for me to do, my affection for Pompey has great weight with me; were it not for this, it would be better to perish in one's native country, than to ruin by attempting to preserve it.

8. I wrote back immediately to Pompey (and despatched a confidential person of my own company), that I was not seeking where I might most safely be.

9. If any one should consider the Roman people as a man, how it began, how it grew up, how it arrived as it were at the flower of youth, and afterwards grew old, he will find that it had four stages.

240. I wish, for my part, that you would consider with Pomponius, whether you can honourably remain at Rome at present.

1. Let the Stoics look to it, whether it be an evil to be in pain, who, by trifling arguments, which do not reach to the conviction of our

senses, endeavour to prove that pain is no evil. 2. I will show how much it concerns the common safety that there be two consuls in the state. 3. What the mind is, that ruler and lord of us, no one will explain to you any more than where it is. 4. Darius, not ignorant with how valiant an enemy he had to do, commands all the auxiliaries of distant nations to be brought together into Babylon. 5. When you find that, contrary to my custom, I do not write to you so often as usual, you doubtless understand, even from my silence, the extent of my occupations. 6. I am in a state of mental suspense; I know not what I wish, and I am hesitating what meaning I must assign to your words. 7. You can imagine the state of alarm of our friends the Ligurians: it is said that they are making every preparation for war: what the king's intention is I cannot divine; many circumstances, however, lead me to suppose that there will be a war next summer. 8. As to what Flavius says, that I gave security more than twenty-five years ago for Cornificius, I wish you would take pains to ascertain whether it be so. 9. In what danger my welfare is placed you can know from this, that we have abandoned our houses, and even our country. 250. O how it pleases me, that it will be told everywhere, in what harmony we have lived! 1. In every discussion we should adopt this rule, that it be explained what is meant by the name about which the inquiry is. 2. Alexander, having long struggled in vain with the knots, said "It matters nothing how it is untied," and cut the thongs with his sword. 3. It is to me a subject of no less anxiety, what sort of republic there will be after my death, than what there is now. 4. I remember very well with what contentment and pleasure I spent three years with him at Venice; nor can I forget the ease with which he took me up, not knowing a word of Greek, and nearly succeeded in teaching me. 5. I am come home no longer hesitating what to do, but

still very angry with men who could rob me of so noble a friend, and of the intimacy of yourself and Bernardinus. In rage and grief I wrote the letter to Cornelius, in which, accusing my enemies, I stated, not in a harsh manner, but openly and without preamble, what I had determined to do.

6. I shall tell you why agreements are here treated of, what is the nature of an agreement, what are their divisions, who are the persons who make agreements, and with whom; and what are the powers of agreements. These will be the heads of to-morrow's discourse. 7. But what shall I say of medicine? A cursory perusal of the books of Hippocrates is sufficient to convince any one how often and how seriously that eminently wise man urged upon those intended for the profession, piety towards the gods, and an honourable integrity of life and moral conduct.

8. I rather think there are many reasons why the ancient orators noted down their discourses, and afterwards at their leisure finished them. 9. But if by the intervening distance we are prevented from being together, as you, I think, hoped, and I certainly desired, at any rate I do not see why we may not by letters realise and attain to that which is next best, namely, the seeming to be together.

260. I ask you whether you think that such men as Homer, Pindar, Phidias, and Zeuxis accommodated their arts to pleasure merely?

1. You are ignorant, I think, whether anger be a more detestable or unsightly vice. 2. It is of much consequence, whether our glory is diminished or transferred to another. 3. It does not depend upon ourselves, whether we are acute or dull, whether we are strong or weak.

4. Dost thou think that those who are said to divine can answer whether the sun is larger than the earth, or of the size it seems to be? 5. Whether a pilot upsets a ship laden with gold or chaff, makes some little difference in the thing itself, none in the ignorance of the pilot.

6. When king Lysimachus threatened Theodorus with crucifixion, "It is all one to Theodorus," re-

plied the latter, “whether he rot on the ground or on high.”
 7. I am inclined to think it is unjustly doubted whether wisdom of itself alone makes man happy or not. 8. A teacher can easily know whether his scholars apprehend quickly or slowly what is taught. 9. Hannibal was doubtful whether he should pursue his march to Italy, or engage with the first Roman army that should offer itself.
270. When any one yields to sensual pleasure in secret, has he a sufficient regard to honour, or is it not rather disgraceful in itself, even if no disgrace attends it? 1. I am in doubt whether Aristotle errs himself, or wishes others to err. 2. There is a great difference, whether any one opposes my will, or does not do it; whether he takes something from me, or does not give; whether he disappoints our hope, or defers it; whether he acts against us, or for himself; whether from love to another, or from hatred of us. 3. I know not whether to be displeased at the chance which was the cause of my receiving your letter nearly two months after date, or to be grateful to the same mishap, for having thrown it unexpectedly in my way, while turning over a box of papers, and intent on something entirely different.

II. ADVERBIAL SENTENCES.

1. CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES. (*So that.*)

Ut, ut non, ut nihil, ut nullus, ut nemo &c. with Subjunctive, after Predicates

(a.) Containing a Demonstrative Pronoun or Particle, *sic, ita, eo, tam, adeo, tot, tantus, talis, is, hic, huc* :

(b.) Without Demonstrative :

(c.) With Comparative and *quam* :

Obs.—*Tantum abest ut . . . ut* &c. *so far from . . . that*
 &c. *Dignus est ut* &c. *In eo est ut* &c.

Norms: (a.) Rufus ita (sic, tam, adeo, &c.) ægrotat, ita æger est, ut moriturus videatur: Rufus ita (sic, &c.) ægrotavit, ut moriturus videretur, ut nunquam convalesceret.

(b.) Rufus ægrotat, ut moriturus videatur, &c.

(c.) Rufus major est quam ut fortunæ succumbat, &c.: Rufus major fuit quam ut fortunæ succumberet.

Obs.—Tantum abest ut valeat Rufus, ut moriturus videatur: tantum abfuit ut valeret Rufus, ut moriturus videretur. Dignus est Rufus ut vivat: in eo est ut moriatur. &c.

2. FINAL SENTENCES. (*In order that, lest.*)

Ut, ne, ut ne, ne quis, ne quando, &c., with Subjunctive, after Predicates

(a.) Containing a Demonstrative, *ideo, idcirco, ea causa, &c.*

(b.) Without Demonstrative.

Norms: Rufus ideo (idcirco, ea causa, &c.) venturus est ut nobis placeat; ne, ut ne, ne quando nobis displiceat. Rufus ideo adfuit ut nobis placeret, &c. &c. Rufus venturus est ut nobis placeat; adfuit ut nobis placeret, &c. &c.

3. CAUSAL SENTENCES. (*Because, since, &c.*)

(1.) *Quod, quia, quandoquidem, quando, quoniam, siquidem,* with Indicative, unless the context require Subjunctive.

(2.) *Quum* (since), with Subjunctive: but when for *quod* (after predicates of joy, grief, praise, &c.), with Indicative.

Obs. 1.—*Non quod, non quia, non quo,* with Subjunctive.

Obs. 2.—*Quod, quia, quo,* may follow the demonstratives *propterea, ideo, idcirco, eo, ob eam causam, &c.*

Norms: (1.) *Quod* (quia, quoniam, &c.) Rufus valet, ven-

turus est : propterea (ideo, idcirco) quod valet, venturus est.

- (2.) Quum valeat Rufus, spero cum venturum. Quum valet, quod valet, gaudeo.

Obs.—Non quod metuat Rufus, sed quia improbat, abest Non, quo te non amem, eo feci.

4. TEMPORAL SENTENCES. (*When, &c.*)

- (1.) *Quum, quando, quoties, ut, ubi, postquam, antequam, priusquam, &c.*, with Indicative, unless the context require Subjunctive.

- (2.) *Dum, donec, quoad* (while, as long as), with Indicative, unless the context require Subjunctive.

- (3.) *Dum, donec, quoad* (until), of time past, with Indicative, unless the context require Subjunctive. Of time future, with Subjunctive, unless the sense require Indicative. *Usque, eo usque*, may precede.

Obs.—*Quum*, after and before a verb of past time, with Subjunctive, but sometimes with Indicative, if the action is repeated, or after the Demonstrative *tum*.

Norms : (1.) Rufus, quum (ubi, postquam, &c.) venit, me videt : quum (ubi, &c.) venerit, me videbit, &c.

- (2.) Rufus, dum (donec) continens est, valet : dum (donec, quoad) continens erit, valebit.

- (3.) Rufus pugnavit, dum (donec, quoad) hostem vicit. Rufus usque (eo usque) pugnabit, dum (donec, quoad) hostem vincat, vicerit.

Obs.—Rufus decessit, quum in portum venisset. Rufus, quum anguem viderat, cohorrescebat.

5. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES. (*If, unless, &c.*)

- (1.) *Si, nisi, si non*, with either mood, as the context may require.

- (2.) *Modo, dum, dummodo, modo ne, &c.*, with Subjunctive.

- (1.) The Norms for *si* and *nisi*, may be seen from the fol-

lowing tables : observing that the Subordinate Sentence (*si, nisi*), which contains the Condition, is called the Protasis ; the Principal Sentence, containing the Consequence, is called the Apodosis.

- A. (a.) Because the Protasis may easily happen, the Apodosis may easily happen :

PROTASIS.		APODOSIS.
Si peccas,	}	doles.
Si peccabis,		dolebis.
Si peccaveris,		dolueris.
		dole.

- (b.) Because the Protasis may easily have happened, the Apodosis may easily have happened :

Si peccavisti,	}	doluisti.
Si peccaveras,		dolebas.
Si peccabas,		

- (c.) Because the Protasis may easily have happened, the Apodosis may easily happen :

Si peccavisti,	}	doles.
Si peccabas,		dolebis.
		dole.

Forms A. are called *Sumtio Dati*.

- B. Because the Protasis may possibly happen, the Apodosis may possibly happen (*Sumtio Dandi*):

Si pecces,	}	doleas.
Si peccaveris,		dolueris.

- C. (a.) Because the Protasis does not seem likely to happen, the Apodosis does not seem likely to happen :

Si peccares doleres.

- (b.) Because the Protasis does not seem likely to have happened, the Apodosis does not seem likely to have happened :

Si peccavisses doluisses ;

and of continued action in the Protasis,

Si peccares, doluisses.

- (c.) Because the Protasis does not seem likely to have happened, the Apodosis does not seem likely to happen :

Si peccavisses, doleres.

Forms C. are called *Sumtio Ficti*.

In Oratio Obliqua these forms become :

CONDITIO DIRECTA.	CONDITIO OBLIQUA.
Si peccas, doles. Si peccabis, dolebis, Si peccaveris, dolueris. } Si pecces, doleas. } Si peccavisti, } Si peccabas, } doluisti. Si peccaveras, } Si peccavisti, doles. Si peccares, doleres. Si peccavisses, } Si peccares, } doluisses. Si peccavisses, doleres.	si pecces, dolere. si { pecces, } doliturum { peccaveris, } esse. { peccaturus sis, } si { peccaveris, } { peccares, } doluisse. { peccavisses, } si peccaveris, dolere. si peccares, doliturum esse or fore. si { peccavisses, } doliturum { peccares, } fuisse. si peccavisses, doliturum fore.

- (2.) Modo (dum, dummodo) veniat Rufus, me videbit : veniet Rufus, modo (dum, dummodo) ne ægrotet.

6. CONCESSIVE SENTENCES. (*Although, &c.*)

- (1.) *Etsi, etiamsi, tametsi*, with Indicative or Subjunctive, according to the context. Being compounds of *si*, they are regulated by similar principles.
- (2.) *Quanquam, utut*, with Indicative generally, with Subjunctive if required by the context.
- (3.) *Quamvis*, with Subjunctive in Cicero, sometimes with Indicative in other authors.
- (4.) *Quum, licet, ut, ne*, with Subjunctive.

Obs.—*Tamen* is used as the Demonstrative.

- Norms* : (1.) Non venit Rufus, etsi valet ; etsi veniat Rufus, tamen non gaudeam.
- (2.) Quanquam Rufus ægrotat (ægrotet), veniet, tamen veniat oportet.
- (3.) Quamvis ægrotet (ægrotat) Rufus, veniat necesse est.
- (4.) Quum (licet, ut) veniat Rufus, me non videbit. Ne veniat Rufus ; tamen non doleam.

7. COMPARATIVE SENTENCES. (*As if, as though.*)

Quasi, tanquam, ceu, velut, velut si, &c. always with Subjunctive. *Ita* is the principal Demonstrative.

Norms : Doles, quasi (tanquam, &c.) Rufus ægrotet : dolēbas, ita quasi (tanquam, &c.) Rufus ægrotaret.

4. The city of Athens is so old, that it is said she produced her citizens from herself. 5. I have so lived, that I do not believe I was born in vain. 6. The time is such, that every one considers his condition the most unfortunate. 7. Does it seem that we are so narrow-minded as to think that everything will perish together with us. 8. The writings of this man are so unimportant, that only ordinary learning is manifested. 9. Paullus Æmilius brought so much money into the treasury, that the spoils of this one commander put an end to taxes. **280.** This youth is not so unacquainted with ancient history as not to know that the Cimbri and the Teutones were routed by Marius. 1. We were informed that these men used so gentle a poison, that it appeared we could die without pain. 2. I am very anxious that this youth should be so educated that he may answer your wishes and those of his father. 3. I know well that some have stated that Augustus so much disapproved of the rude manners of Tiberius that sometimes when he came he ceased his joyful conversation. 4. They were so thunderstruck, and kept looking by stealth at one another in such a manner, that they seemed not to be undergoing exposure by others, but to be exposing themselves. 5. Atticus accepted the office of prefect to many consuls, so as to follow no one to the province. 6. Hannibal so united his troops by a sort of bond, that no mutiny ever existed either among themselves or against their general. 7. The harangues of Thucydides contain so many obscure and involved sentences, that they can scarcely be understood. 8. The name of the Pythagoreans flourished so much for many ages, that no others were thought learned. 9. So great is the force of probity, that we love

it even in an enemy. **290.** On the other side of the Rhine Tiberius observed such a mode of life as to take his food sitting on the bare turf, and often to pass the night without a tent.

1. Other dissensions were of such a kind, O Romans, that they tended not to the destruction, but to the disturbance of the state.

2. We are so formed by nature that those things which we have written with labour we think are also heard with labour.

3. So great was the terror of the Gallic name, that many kings, of their own accord, purchased peace for a vast sum of money.

4. The consul in person so urged the work, that, on the forty-fifth day after the timber had been felled, the ships, equipped and tackled, were launched into the water.

5. The state was so arranged by the skill of Servius Tullius, that all the distinctions of patrimony, dignity, age, trades, and offices, were registered.

6. So great is the corruption of bad habit, that the sparks of virtue are extinguished by it, and vices spring up and are confirmed.

7. In the epistles of Cicero to Atticus, all things relating to the changes of the republic are so described that there is nothing which does not appear in them.

8. Nature has lavished so great an abundance of things, that those which are produced appear not to have originated accidentally, but to have been bestowed intentionally.

9. Our property is not to be so shut up that benevolence cannot open it, nor to be so unlocked that it may be open to all.

300. Respect thy ancestors, and so govern the state that thy fellow-citizens may rejoice that thou wast born ; without which no one can be happy or illustrious.

1. Agesilaus transported his troops over the Hellespont, and used such despatch that he completed his march in thirty days.

2. I will comply with your request, and will explain what you wish as I shall be able ; not, however, like a Pythian Apollo, so that those things which I have uttered, shall be certain and fixed.

3. As I write this letter, everything pertaining to my journey into Italy is so arranged, that I

think nothing can prevent or even delay any longer my departure.

4. The multitude of Grecian painters is so great, and the merit of each in his own department is so great, that, while we admire the best, we approve even of the inferior.

5. Of this, no doubt, you had informed me before, twice indeed in the same letter : so that I easily understood you were greatly affected.

6. Can then Lucius Cornelius be condemned, gentlemen, without the deed of Caius Marius being condemned ?

7. It was not so much that Gellius was a popular orator, as that you could not tell what he was short of.

8. Your letter has been to me the bearer of great consolation, I cannot say pleasure, of which passing events rob me to such a degree that I have almost entirely given myself up to sorrow.

9. She threw herself back into his arms in tears ; so that you could easily discern an habitual love.

310. Augustus performed his journeys in a litter, and generally in the night, and that slowly ; so that he went to Tibur or Præneste in two days : and if he could get to any place by sea, he preferred to sail.

1. I am accustomed to admire this most of all in you, that, though you are extremely unlike each other in speaking, yet each of you speaks in such a manner that nothing seems to have been denied him by nature, or not conferred on him by learning.

2. Within twelve years, more than twelve Metelli were consuls or censors, or triumphed ; so that it appears that the fortune of families now flourishes, now declines, now perishes.

3. Tiberius abstained from the Greek language, and chiefly in the senate, to such a degree, indeed, that when he was going to mention monopolium he begged pardon, first of all, for being obliged to use a foreign word.

4. Mummius was so ignorant, that, after the capture of Corinth, when he had contracted for the freight of pictures and statues of the most eminent artists to Italy, he ordered notice to be given to the contractors, that, if they lost them, they should give new ones instead.

5. The report gains

ground that the king's mother has departed this life. The orator, indeed, had received, at present, no letter from the king; but all spoke of the matter in such a way as to show that they considered it not at all doubtful. 6. We have lately

been told that the queen goes hunting, and, like a second Diana, chases the deer, and that she rides at such speed that one day she took the lead of the king, and that while wandering up and down through the wilds and coverts, guided by the cry of the hounds, she came in first at the death of the stag. 7. I hear that your opinion of

me is expressed in very honourable terms. It is an honour to be praised by an illustrious man, so illustrious, indeed, as to have united virtue with his fortunes to such a degree, that he is equally eminent in both. 8. So far

are these precepts from illustrating human nature, that they rather obscure the whole doctrine by fictions and useless opinions. 9. So far were our soldiers from being put

in confusion by this slaughter, that, on the contrary, they were still more incited and inflamed with anger. 320. So

far is death from being considered an evil, we think rather that it is a blessing to every man, and that men will live far happier than at present. 1. For there exists a sort

of community between me and you in every respect, except in the troubles of the administration: but so far am I from envying you these, that in this respect I feel almost happier than you, who are yourselves the authors of my happiness.

2. It can be doubtful to no one, that the reign of Pisistratus was very beneficial to Athens; for he was so far from being tyrannical towards his fellow-citizens, that these afterwards even said that under him there was a kind of golden age. 3. Most shun labour and pain, and can

endure all things to be free from these. 4. I pass by this, that it may not seem we learned that elsewhere, which it is believed we invented ourselves. 5. Spiders

spin their nets, that, if anything has been entangled, they may destroy it. 6. Aratus of Sicyon came to Ptolemy.

who was then upon the throne, the second king after the foundation of Alexandria, and asked money that he might free his country. 7. Lieutenants, captains, and military tribunes flocked together, that he might not hesitate to fight a battle. 8. The Greeks, though they had made a drawn battle at Artemisium, dared not remain in the same place, lest, if part of their adversaries' ships had doubled Eubœa, they should be imperilled from both sides. 9. This is the opinion of the whole Roman people, that a nominal pretext of religion has been set up, not so much in order that they might put an obstacle in thy way, as that no one might wish to go to Alexandria. **330.** There was a strong west wind, and the soldiers of Alexander had cut down a great deal of wood that they might make a passage through the rocks; it had been dried by the heat, and, fire being set to it, the wind carried the flame against the faces of the enemy. 1. This affair made it a very difficult matter to determine what plan to adopt, lest, if he led his troops rather early from their winter quarters, he should be in straits for provision. 2. Africanus, on the destruction of Carthage, adorned the cities of the Sicilians with the most beautiful statues, that he might place the most numerous monuments of victory among those whom he supposed to rejoice most in the victory of the Roman people. 3. Arsanes ravages Cilicia with fire and sword, that he may make a desert for the enemy; he spoils whatever can be of use to the foe, intending to leave the soil, which he could not defend, barren and naked. 4. Hens, and other birds, when they have hatched their young, so defend them that they cherish them with their wings, lest they be injured by cold. 5. Lycurgus ordered the Lacedæmonian virgins to be married without dowry, that wives, not fortunes, might be chosen by the men. 6. Romulus chose a place for his city both abounding in springs and healthy, in a pestilential district. He placed it on the bank of a river discharging itself into the sea,

that it might receive from the sea what it needed, and give that of which it had a superfluity. 7. The senate appointed a dictator to lead the citizens into the field; and to make the act popular, as far as this was possible, they named M. Valerius, a descendant of the great Poplicola. 8. The Romans worshipped some gods that they might do them good; others, that they might not injure them. 9. Moreover I suspect that the half-hour was limited to me by Labienus, with the express view that I might not speak about chastity. **340.** Nevertheless, I sent you a copy of the letter, in order that, if it did not please you, you might not send it. 1. Not to be prolix, in that journey nothing gave me pleasure but my conscience. 2. I am sorry that you have taken up such slight, not to say foolish, opinions. 3. Servius married his two daughters to the two young Tarquins, that they might become his successors, and might not be jealous of a stranger sitting in their father's seat. 4. When the charioteer saw the body of Servius, he was shocked, and pulled in his horses, that he might not drive over it. 5. Each one loves himself, not in order that he may exact from himself a recompense for his affection, but because each one of himself is dear unto himself. 6. To cut the matter short, I wrote to you for these reasons, that in the first place you might bravely bear, as indeed you do, the affronts of unjust men; in the next, that you might reflect how much exertion you must make to satisfy the vast expectations entertained of you. 7. Regarding my opinion of you, Manutius will best testify to it. I purposely omit to mention it now, lest I should appear to have written to you impertinently words which you could not, such is your modesty, read without a deep blush. 8. As to the others, I am hesitating how to act, lest perchance they should suppose that I have received their letters, which I have not received, and should blame my slowness in replying. 9. As you have hitherto heard me attentively, hear the rest also. **350.** As the senate had not decreed

the treaty, Hiempsal feared that it might not stand good.

1. In that he stood by him, he showed that he was his friend.

2. Since things are so, we can rejoice. 3. Why do we

often wish a more delicate hearing, since this certainly deprives us of a portion of sleep? 4. Since the life which

we enjoy is short, we ought to make the remembrance of ourselves as lasting as possible. 5. You will obtain

everything which you wish from Cæsar, since he is so generous. 6. You rejoice because I promised to come.

7. Since there is in us design, reason, foresight, God must needs have these very things in the highest measure.

8. I then spoke much in the senate, and as it seemed, I especially moved the senate by mentioning your goodwill.

9. You do well in coming; but you would have done much better if you had gone straightway to me at home. **360.** You do very rightly in retaining the

remembrance of Cœpio and Lucullus. 1. I rejoice that I

interrupted you, since you have given me so illustrious a testimony of your favourable opinion. 2. I was grieved

because, by the death of Hortensius, I had lost, not, as many thought, an adversary or detractor from my praise, but rather an associate and partner of my glorious labour.

3. I congratulate you, that, when you departed from the province, the highest praise and the greatest gratitude of the province attended you. 4. See how much more

odious a tyrant Verres was to the Sicilians than any one of those who preceded, since they ornamented the temples of the gods, he even took away their monuments and decorations. 5. The labour of those was the greatest who were

carrying burdens on their shoulders; for, as they could not guide themselves, they were carried away with their in-commodious burdens into the rapid current. 6. I thank

you that my letters have had so much weight with you. 7. You have done a most acceptable thing to me in pre-

fering that Tiro, who is unworthy of his former condition, should be our friend, rather than our slave. 8. Catiline

in a fury said, "Since I am driven headlong by my enemies, I will extinguish my own conflagration in the general ruin."

9. Here Brutus said, "Since you praise those orators so much, I could have wished it had pleased Crassus to write something more than that, it must be confessed, scanty treatise upon the method of speaking." **370.** Atticus was

involved in no enmities, because he neither injured any one, nor, if he had received any injury, did he prefer avenging to forgetting it. 1. The very conflagration of the city of

Corinth made the quality of its brass more precious, because, a great number of statues having been mixed together in the conflagration, the streams of copper, silver, and gold ran into one common mass. 2. There had been a vast number

of prisoners made in the Punic war, whom Hannibal had sold, as they were not ransomed by their friends. 3. As I,

after so long an interval, had burst those barriers of noble birth, I did not expect that the accusers would speak of newness of family. 4. The elephants, though they were

driven, with great delays, through the narrow roads, yet, wherever they went, rendered the line of march safe from the enemy, because, being unaccustomed to them, they feared to approach. 5. There was a report that Themistocles

took poison, as he despaired of being able to perform what he had promised Xerxes respecting the reduction of Greece.

6. Wherefore I congratulate the soul of your late brother, who, I should think, is greatly rejoiced, seeing what you are, and that your virtue is almost as remarkable as virtue can be, acquired, as it has been, by immense talent, unwearied ambition, and the most unremitting application. 7. The

laws of Cæsar must be retained, not that I approve them, but because a regard must be had to quiet and peace.

8. I entreat this of you, not that I doubt respecting your consistency, but because it is my custom so to entreat. 9. A

bad man will never abstain from crime because he thinks it naturally base, but because he is afraid that it may get abroad. **380.** The republic, at this particular period, does

not, I confess, interest me ; not that there is anything dearer to me than the republic, or should be, but even Hippocrates forbids to apply medicine to those whose case is desperate.

1. Vicious leaders deserve so much the worse of the commonwealth, because they not only contract vice themselves, but infuse it into the state ; and do mischief, not only for the reason that they are themselves corrupted, but also because they do more injury by their example than by their crime.

2. Octavian asked pardon that he used a Greek word.

3. Cæsar complained severely of the Ædui, that he was not assisted by them with corn.

4. Plato calls pleasure a bait, because men are caught by it as fishes by the hook.

5. Numa is to be esteemed a greater man, inasmuch as he understood the science of politics two centuries before the Greeks knew that it had come into existence.

6. Augustus broke the legs of Thallus, his secretary, because he had received five hundred denarii for having betrayed a letter.

7. Not only the Africans could not be corrupted, but they even sent ambassadors to Lacedæmon to accuse Lysander of having endeavoured to corrupt the priests of the temple.

8. They fought with hatred almost greater than their strength,—the Romans being indignant that the conquered party should, as assailants, attack the conquerors ; the Carthaginians because they thought that haughty and exacting terms had been imposed on the conquered.

9. They say that Socrates replied to some one who complained that his foreign travels had done him no good, “Not undeservedly has this happened to you, seeing that you travelled with yourself.”

390. The tenth legion first returned thanks to Cæsar for having formed a very favourable opinion of them, and declared that they were very ready to carry on war.

1. They say that there was a certain Mindyrides, of the city of the Sybarites, who, having seen a man digging and lifting the spade rather high, complained that he was made weary, and forbade him to do the work in his presence.

2. When we contemplate those things which

are gone by with a vigorous and attentive mind, then the result is, that regret follows if they are bad, joy if they are good. 3. When it is enjoined that we should control ourselves, it is enjoined that reason should restrain rashness. 4. I will sail when I shall be able to sail in safety. 5. You ask why my Laurentine farm delights me so much; you will cease to wonder when you shall have known the convenience of the situation. 6. When the inquiry is instituted what can be done, we must also examine how easily it can be done. 7. When the cluster has become ripe, it is sweet; and what can be more beautiful to the eye than this? 8. When the morals of friends are correct, there should then be between them, without any exception, a community of all things, plans, and wishes. 9. As soon as Plancus came into the forum, he attached himself to the friendship of Cicero. 400. He had said this, when a servant announced that Cæsar was coming. 1. It was not yet day when it was known at Ameria that Roscius was killed. 2. There was a time when men wandered about in the fields like beasts, and supported their life by wild food. 3. I begin to seek not only gratification, but also glory from this pursuit, since it has been approved of by thy judgment, a most grave and learned man. 4. As soon as they landed in Italy, Brutus fell down, as if he had stumbled, and kissed the earth. 5. The shout of the combatants had reached the king, when he took his coat of mail and came to the front of the line. 6. When it seemed possible that some precaution should be taken, then I grieved that it was neglected. 7. When I was carefully reading the *Gorgias* of Plato with Charmadas at Athens, I used to admire Plato most of all in this, that he seemed to me to be himself a first-rate orator, while he was ridiculing orators. 8. It is said that, upon his arrival at Carthage, as he was quitting the ship, the same figure accosted him. 9. It is easier to exclude than to govern pernicious things; for, when they have

placed themselves in possession, they are more powerful than their governor.

410. When criminals fought with the sword, there could be no stronger discipline for the eyes against pain and death.

1. I was not ignorant, when I wrote these things, with what a weight of affairs you were oppressed.

2. When Gyges had turned the bezil of the ring to his palm, he was not seen by any one, but he himself saw all things ; and again he was seen when he had returned the ring into its place.

3. Aristides was recalled to his country five years after he had been expelled.

4. Tyre was taken in the seventh month after it had begun to be besieged.

5. The death of S. Roscius is announced to Chrysogonus on the fourth day after he was slain.

6. A sudden disaster occurred two days after these things were done.

7. Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, in a single battle, in four hours after he came in sight.

8. Gymnasia were invented many centuries before philosophers began to prate in them.

9. Agesilaus turned his arms against Phrygia, and ravaged it before Tissaphernes attempted to move in any direction.

420. Art thou going condemn a friend before thou hear him, before thou interrogate him ? Wilt thou be angry with him before he is allowed to know either his accuser or his crime ?

1. We use our limbs before we have learned for the sake of what use we possess them.

2. Before I answer about other things, I shall say a few words about the friendship he accuses me of having violated, which I deem a most heavy charge.

3. I have not attempted to excite pity in others, before I was myself touched with pity.

4. In all kinds of business, diligent preparation must be used before you set about it.

5. Mithridates transfixed Datames with his weapon, and killed him before any one could succour him.

6. Hasdrubal, who had crossed the Ebro before certain news of the defeat arrived, on hearing that the camp was lost, turned off towards the sea.

7. Every one is involved in a certain plan of life, before he has been able

to judge what is best. 8. Before I speak about the sufferings of Sicily, it seems to me that I ought to say a few words about the dignity of the province. 9. Use your best efforts, if you can in any way manage to extricate yourself, and come hither as soon as possible, before all the troops of the enemy assemble. **430.** Cæsar transports his soldiers over the river in ships, and seizes unexpectedly on a hill contiguous to the bank, and fortifies it before he is perceived by the enemy. 1. Do nothing, O senators, either in Italy or in Africa, before ye atone for the crime of those who have laid their sacrilegious hands on the untouched treasures of the temple of Proserpine. 2. The Gauls crossed into Italy two hundred years before they took Rome. 3. Aristides was present at the naval battle of Salamis, which took place before his banishment was remitted. 4. Epaminondas, when he came into a party in which either a disputation was going on about the republic, or a discourse holding about philosophy, never departed until the discourse had been brought to a conclusion. 5. He lived when Sicily was flourishing in resources. 6. When an island was rising in the Ægean Sea, the sea foamed, and a smoke arose from the depth. 7. Pyrrhus perished, being struck by a stone, as he was besieging Argos, a town in the Peloponnesus. 8. Phœbidas, the Lacedæmonian, seized the citadel which is called the Cadmea, as he was leading his army to Olynthus, and marching through Thebes. 9. When it would have become them to stand in the line of battle and fight, then they took refuge in the camp; when it was their duty to have fought before the rampart, they surrendered their camp. **440.** Hercules himself was afflicted with pain when he was seeking immortality by death itself. 1. Cæsar, when he was kept prisoner by the pirates, never ungirded himself or took off his shoes by night or by day. 2. When Alcibiades was carrying on these projects, Critias, and the rest of the tyrants of the Athenians, sent trusty men to

Lysander in Asia. 3. Having been royally entertained, we prolonged our discourse till midnight, the old man talking of nothing but Africanus, and remembering not only all his actions, but even all his words. 4. When the consul Carbo was defending the cause of Opimius before the people, he made no denial respecting the death of Græchus. 5. I greeted Rufius, who was engaged in some business on the mart of the people of Puteoli, and afterwards bade him farewell, when he had asked me if I had any commands. 6. Having determined to anticipate Darius wherever he was, Alexander, that he might leave things safe behind him, makes Amphoterus commander of the fleet on the shore of the Hellespont. 7. When the scouts returned, a great multitude was seen from afar: then fires began to blaze throughout the whole plain, as the disorderly multitude encamped in a scattered way. 8. Carthage was destroyed when it had stood six hundred and sixty-seven years, one hundred and seventy-seven years ago. 9. When fame reported Numa Pompilius to be distinguished for virtue and wisdom, passing over their own citizens, the people adopted for themselves an alien as king. 450. Yet, when in this war Pompey placed him over one wing, he obtained great renown from the army. 1. When Timanthes saw that he could not imitate with his pencil the grief of Agamemnon, he covered up his head. 2. Thrasybulus, when he had fled to Phyle, which is a very strong fortress of Attica, had not more than thirty men of his party with him. 3. Pausanias, having been carried out half dead from the temple, immediately expired. 4. Hortensius, having undertaken, when a very young man, to speak in the Forum, speedily began to be employed in more important causes. 5. Your freed-man having just come to me and said that he should start for you immediately, I give him this letter. 6. Timoleon, when he saw that, on account of the length of the war not only the country, but the cities were depopulated,

sent for colonists from Corinth. 7. The mountaineers made attacks, now on the van, now on the rear, whenever either the ground afforded them an advantage, or men who had advanced before or lagged behind gave them an opportunity. 8. It is not yet a hundred and twenty years since a law was made by Lucius Piso respecting extortion, whereas before there had been none. 9. Is it two or three years ago, that, charmed by the allurements of pleasure, you bade farewell to virtue? **460.** It is now nearly four hundred years that this has been approved among the Greeks; we have only lately recognised it. 1. I gain nothing by your offering me Fadius as a friend, through your letter of introduction; for it is many years that he has been in my debt and much beloved by me on account of his great kindness and attentiveness. 2. So long as the laws of Lycurgus had influence, the Lacedæmonian people were brave. 3. While I write this, all are in most joyful expectation. 4. While these things were going on at Rome, conventions were being held in Etruria, at the temple of Voltumna. 5. As long as a good name is untarnished, it easily compensates for poverty. 6. The military tribunes, Titinius and Genucius, who had marched against the Falisci and the Capenates, while they were carrying on the war with more ardour than wisdom, fell into an ambush. 7. While Alexander is fighting valiantly among the front rank, he is struck by an arrow. 8. If I err in this, that I think the minds of men are immortal, I willingly err; nor while I live do I wish this error, in which I delight, to be wrested from me. 9. Some years ago, my freedman Zosimus, while rehearsing with a loud voice and vehemently, threw up blood. **470.** Neither while Hannibal remained in Italy, nor in the years immediately after his departure, had the Romans leisure to found colonies. 1. Bibulus the colleague of Cæsar, being more desirous than able to impede his proceedings,

kept himself at home : by which conduct, while wishing to increase the odium of his colleague, he increased his power. 2. The enemy, while they think that they are conquering, began to follow more boldly ; the soldiers of Pompey, while they believe that their own men are fleeing, began to flee. 3. Fabius, when consul for the second time, resisted as long as he could Flaminius, tribune of the people, who proposed to divide the Picenian lands to each man. 4. As long as the power of the Roman people was retained by benefits, not by injuries, wars were terminated without severity. 5. As long as Pompey was in Italy, I ceased not to hope ; now, even if I must make the trial with danger, I will try at any rate to escape hence. 6. But as long as it shall be the case that courts are open at Rome, and that public and private trials are there held, as long as criminal causes are tried, and men are summoned and defended in court, so long will eloquence be seen to exercise her ancient rights, and to reign upon the judges' seats. 7. Our plan, then, is this : early in the evening, while he is taking a gentle walk previous to supper, I read a part of Demosthenes, and he translates the Greek for the sake of amusement, giving me the opportunity of asking any questions I please. In this way we have finished two of the Olynthiacs. 8. Let us enjoy life continually, till the time comes when joy itself flies. 9. Cæsar believed that it was not best to wait till the forces of the enemy increased and the horsemen returned. **480.** Vespasian lived in a small city, till a province with an army was offered to him while living in retirement. 1. Wait till your father himself comes to you. 2. You call me to my studies, while I am still playing truant and prolonging the Christmas holidays. 3. A truce was made for two months, until ambassadors could be sent to Rome. 4. Augustus used to appoint a guardian to royal persons when under age, and when insane, till such time as they grew up or recovered their intellects. 5. We must ask or entreat angry per-

sons, if they have any power of inflicting vengeance, to delay it until their anger subsides. 6. What more do

you wish? are you waiting till Metellus gives evidence of the prisoner's guilt? 7. The following night, Fabius

sends the cavalry on before, so prepared that they might engage and delay the whole army until he himself should come up. 8. In regard to Terentia and Tullia, I agree

with you that they should refer everything to you, and that, if they have not yet gone, there is no reason why they should move until we see in what situation the affair is.

9. Calpurnius Flamma, a tribune of the soldiers, occupied, with a chosen band of three hundred men, the hill on which the enemy were posted, and thus delayed them until the whole army got clear. 490. Cæsar lay a considerable

time lifeless, until at last three slaves laid him on a litter and carried him home. 1. The Tarquins fought on till Brutus killed, with his own hand, Aruns the king's son.

2. The Romans, for several successive days, came so close to the gates, that they seemed to be making an assault, until Hannibal, having marched in the third watch of the night, directed his course to Apulia. 3. There is the

greatest accuracy of information in the senses, if they are sound and all things are removed which hinder and obstruct. 4. The gods neglect trivial things, nor descend to the petty fields and vines of individuals; nor, if

blight or hail has done injury in any way, does this require the notice of Jupiter. 5. If fortune has taken his money from any man, or if some one's injustice has snatched it

away, yet, while the reputation is untouched, virtue easily consoles poverty. 6. It escaped me to write to you before about Dionysius; if it shall be necessary to send for him,

which I confess I do not wish, you will take care that we do not give him trouble against his will. 7. If a

good reputation is better than riches, and money is so eagerly sought, how much more ought glory to be desired! 8. If a pilot is extolled with distinguished praise who

saves a ship from a storm and a sea full of rocks, why should not his prudence be thought of no ordinary kind, who has attained safety from amid public commotions? 9. "If thou art a god," said the Scythian ambassadors to Alexander, "thou art bound to bestow benefits on mortals, not to take away theirs."

500. If the mind is to perish along with the body, preserve the remembrance of us affectionately and sacredly.

1. If there shall be anything in my commentary which seems indifferent Greek, I will not say what Lucullus said, that he had purposely scattered some barbarisms in his histories, that he might more easily prove them to be the work of a Roman.

2. If I have defended my own safety against your brother's most cruel attack upon me, be satisfied that I do not complain to you too of his injustice.

3. If we ourselves, who are precluded from all gratification by our business, are nevertheless attracted by the games, why are we to wonder as regards the uneducated multitude?

4. If bodily pain or infirmity of health has prevented you from being able to come to the sports, I write this for your consolation.

5. Therefore, gentlemen, if any one in your hearing, for the future, shall dare to condemn the dignity of literature, or to give his opinion that the pursuit of learning is devoid of utility, glory, and importance, think of him as of a madman or one who has very small regard for his own credit.

6. Of these it will be necessary, in spite of Epicurus, that one be true and the other false, unless perchance we would be guided by the opinion of the Epicureans, who say that such propositions are neither true nor false.

7. If there was a rumour that any of the culprits was likely to escape, Tiberius suddenly made his appearance and reminded the judges of the laws, and of their sacred obligation.

8. Those who are forming a perfect wise man not only instruct him in the knowledge of heavenly and mortal things, but conduct him through some things which, if you estimate them by themselves, are, it must be confessed, trivial

9. Why should we now for the first time resist Cæsar, rather than when we gave him an additional five years, unless, forsooth, we then gave him arms, that we may now fight with him well prepared? **510.** Our country is the mother of us all, for which no good man can hesitate to die, if he can be serviceable to her. 1. The war carried on before Mutina, followed, in which were I to call Atticus only prudent, I should say less than I ought. 2. And yet from a philosopher, were he to bring eloquence, I should not reject it; if he have it not, I may not very strongly demand it. 3. Were I to deny that I am touched with regret for Scipio, philosophers must see to it with what propriety I should do so, but I should certainly speak falsely. 4. If thy neighbour have a garment of more value than thou hast, wouldst thou rather have thine own or his? 5. Antony asks for his legions rewards also; but if he desire to obtain these, he may well be considered most shameless. 6. Your plan would be very agreeable to my wishes, if it were in my power to spend all my time at your house; for I hate publicity, and shun the presence of men. 7. Socrates said to his slave, "I would beat you, were I not angry;" he deferred the admonition of his slave to another time, and at that time admonished himself. 8. If anger were a good thing, it would be found in every man who was most perfect; but the most passionate persons are infants, old men, and the sick. 9. Who do you think will allow you this? for if it were so, what need were there for you to attain to that point by degrees? **520.** I neither could imitate the orations which Thucydides has introduced into his history if I would, nor, perhaps, would I if I could. 1. You would now, in truth, be friends with me again if you knew how much I am ashamed of your infamy, of which you yourself are not ashamed. 2. Most persons, trusting to their talent, think and speak at once; but certainly they would speak considerably better if they took one time for thinking, another for speaking.

3. If the gods were to make philosophy a vulgar good, if we were born wise, wisdom would lose what is the best part of it. 4. If I saw the government in the hands of dishonest and abandoned citizens, I would not join myself to their party, not even if their merits towards me were known to be the highest. 5. If any one were to dig round these plane-trees, and water them, their branches would not be knotty, and their trunks unsightly. 6. There are innumerable things of the same kind which I could not endure, if I had not my friend Atticus as a partner of my pursuits. 7. I should make a long and circuitous detail about a single affair, if I chose to relate how authors vary about the death of Marcellus. 8. If wisdom were offered me with this limitation, that I should keep it shut up and not give it utterance, I would reject it. 9. Even in causes in which we have to do only with the judges, and not with the people, yet if I were deserted by the audience, I should not be able to speak. **530.** These things seem ridiculous to you, because you are not on the spot, which if you were to see, you could not help weeping. 1. They report that Alexander said, "If I were not Alexander, I would willingly be Diogenes." 2. And you will not be impoverishing your own stock if, as I hope, you relieve my want; for if you were to send me a very liberal supply, whatever it were, it would be less than the fruit of a single day's research to you, such constant use do you make of books. 3. I have lost many opportunities, which were I to complain of as gone by, I should produce no other effect than to aggravate your grief and show my own folly. 4. The Roman prodigies, Horatius, Mucius, Clælia, if they were not in the annals, would seem at this day fables. 5. If that king had not turned back from his journey, he would have had to sleep in the room which, the next night, fell in. 6. If you had permitted me, I should have accomplished the whole thing, according to my love for you. 7. Mazæus, who, if he had come upon them crossing the

river, would certainly have caught them in disarray, did not charge them with his cavalry till they were on the bank. 8. If ill health had carried off Cn. Pompeius at Naples, he would have died undoubted chief of the Roman people. 9. If any god had said it, I never should have thought that I was going to dispute in the Academy like a philosopher. 540. If this had reached me in time, I should have derived incredible pleasure from the tidings, and should have thanked you, as was just, either by letter or personally : at present I am in extreme torture of mind, from the fear that, because I have failed to do so, you conceive some unfavourable opinion of me. 1. I should long have had to look out for a son-in-law to Arulenus Rusticus, if Minucius Acilianus had not been prepared, and, as it were, provided. 2. If I had chosen to be too lenient, I must have undergone the charge of the greatest cruelty towards my country ; unless, indeed, any one thought Lucius Cæsar too cruel when he lately declared that the husband of his sister ought to be deprived of life. 3. If you love me, if you know that you are loved by me, exert yourself through your friends, clients, guests, in fine by your freedmen and slaves, that no leaf may be lost of the books which Sergius Claudius left. But when I am to see you, unless you write to me, I cannot so much as guess. 4. For if it be not maintained that what is virtuous alone is good, it can nowise be proved that a happy life is the effect of virtue. 5. You have not the power of helping the commonwealth on the spur of occasion, or when you wish, in whatever danger it be, unless you be so situated as to do it lawfully. 6. In this treatise, the way in which he recommends piety and reverence of the gods to the students of medicine is positively wonderful ; for he directs them to attempt no cure without first praying to the deity. 7. If Cn. Pompeius had lived five hundred years ago, death would have extinguished envy, and his exploits would rest on the glory of an immortal name. 8. Now, if the Latins

had not taken up arms spontaneously, we were captured and destroyed. 9. Unless such were the case, no doubt afterwards, when the thing was detected, she would not have separated as from a bad husband, but fled as from the cruelest of foes. **550.** Criminal homicide is always

liable to the same penalties, unless, forsooth, he shall be more a parricide who kills a consular father than he who kills one of mean rank. 1. It seems that we should have been quiet if we had not been provoked. 2. The army

might have been destroyed if any one had dared to conquer. 3. When Deiotarus had turned back from some intended journey, the apartment in which he was going to have lodged,

if he had pursued his journey, fell in the next night. 4. If men apply reason, given by the immortal gods with wise intent, to fraud and malice, it would have been better for the human race, that it had not been given, than given. 5. The Sublician bridge had almost afforded a path to the enemy, if there had not been one man, Horatius Coeles, of distinguished valour. 6. Divitiacus believed that the Germans would not refrain from going to Italy if they should take the whole of Gaul. 7. The populace were for tearing down the effigies of Piso, had they not been protected by the order of the prince. 8. Miltiades said that the enemy's courage would be damped if they perceived that any dared fight against them with so small forces. 9. Of Pompey I know nothing; and I think that he will be caught, if he have not betaken himself on shipboard. **560.** Do you think that Cn. Pompeius would have rejoiced in his three consulships if he had known that he was to be killed in an Egyptian desert? 1. Do you think that any old woman would have been so mad as to trust to dreams, if they did not sometimes accidentally come true? 2. Varro says that the Muses, if they wished to speak Latin, would have spoken in the language of Plautus. 3. Dionysius feared lest, if he should keep Dion with him, he might afford him some op-

portunity for destroying him. 4. P. Scipio told the senate, if they would appoint his brother L. Scipio to the province of Greece, that he would go as a lieutenant. 5. Polyænus said he praised them that they had taken arms promptly, but he would praise them still more if they would use them only when forced by the last necessity. 6. The senators cried out in indignation, that, if there were magistrates in the state, there would have been no assembly except one publicly authorized. 7. Cæsar replied to the ambassadors of the Helvetii, that he would take time for deliberation : they should return the thirteenth of April, if they wished anything. 8. Do you think that I should have undertaken such great labours if I had been going to circumscribe my glory within the same limits as my life ? 9. Augustus wrote back to Tiberius, who asked the freedom of the city for a Grecian client, that he would not grant it, unless he should be convinced with his own eyes how just a reason he had for asking it. 570. Kings may keep their empires, the rich their riches, provided they forbear to envy me. 1. Men fond of authority disregard all divine and human laws, provided they obtain power, and provided what they have wished is not taken from them. 2. Deiotarus had recourse to the auspices of virtue, which forbids to consider fortune, provided one's word be kept. 3. The Peripatetics approve moderation, and rightly approve it, if they only did not commend anger. 4. Even a moderate orator fixes the attention, provided only there be something in him ; nor has anything more power over the minds of men than arrangement and ornament of language. 5. Go forth at length from the city ; lead out with you all your associates ; if not all, as many as possible : you will deliver me from great fear, provided only there be a wall between me and you. 6. The most noble and upright men of the city demanded that the slaves should be examined by the torture, and demanded it on behalf of a man who was desirous even to be put to torture

himself, provided only an investigation took place about his father's death. 7. Old men's faculties remain, provided study and industry remain; and that too not only in the case of illustrious men, and those who are in posts of honour, but also in private and tranquil life. 8. If the senate sends another person, against the spring, I do not trouble myself, provided only that my command be not prolonged. 9. Do you believe that Pompey would have rejoiced in his three consulships and three triumphs, if he had known that he would be murdered in the desert of the Egyptians, and that such things would follow his death as we cannot relate without tears. 580. But what do we suppose Cæsar would have done, if he could have foreseen that he would lie in the Curia of Pompey assassinated by noble citizens, so that not only no one of his friends, but not even one of his servants, would approach his corpse? Do we not think he would have lived in torment? 1. For as the height of the largest mountains is not so apparent when we see them from a distance, but their great size appears as we draw nearer, so no one sees how lofty and steep the summit of each department of learning is, unless he have a close view of it, and approach it as nearly as he can. 2. Many wish to be considered good men, although they are not, and are not considered such. 3. Although ambition is a vice, yet it is often the cause of virtues. 4. What is disgraceful, although it be concealed, can in no way be honourable. 5. Even though Cæsar were not the man he is, yet he would seem to deserve to be spoken of with compliment. 6. No one charged Cato the elder, though he had many enemies, no one Marius, though many envied him, that they came from borough towns. 7. Since no one, although he is rich and honoured, can do without another, let no one reject another haughtily, and let him not refuse to accept the assistance of a man, however poor he may be. 8. Although weather or age may have wasted this oak, yet there will

still be in these places an oak which is called the oak of Marius.

9. Augustus for more than forty years lodged in the same chamber in summer and winter, though he found that the city was not favourable to his health in the winter.

590. However much I love my friend Pompeius, as I both do and am bound to do, yet I cannot praise his not assisting such men.

1. For those very books, from which you derive those excellent maxims by which we are instructed in praiseworthy conduct, would read you a deep lesson on the disgrace of being overcome in duty and love, even though my words had not heretofore explained it to you.

2. Although you excel ever so much, yet you could not promote all your friends to the highest offices.

3. Though wild animals commonly refuse with contempt food placed to deceive them, we are inveigled by the appearance of a trifling favour, and allow our own liberty to be undermined.

4. Plato has immortalized the genius and various discourses of Socrates by his writings, though Socrates himself had not left a line.

5. Though I desire, O judges, to be influenced by all the virtues, yet there is nothing which I more wish than both to be and to seem grateful.

6. Antigonus would have preserved Eumenes, though he had been most hostile to him, if his friends had allowed him.

7. Supposing that old age takes away other things, it certainly brings wisdom.

8. We have heard of many who, themselves void of eloquence, were to others most excellent teachers and instructors in eloquence ; such as Hermogenes in Greece, and Quintilian in this city.

9. And will any one doubt the inherent power and authority of learning, seeing that men of the first order of birth and dignity, men of advanced years, whose habit has been to command all and obey none, are still ready to submit to a man of learning, and to prefer his judgment to their own, though he be in no way to be compared with themselves in age or any of the other dignities of life.

600. My respect for you was very great in former times, though I had never either

spoken to you, or even seen you. 1. Supposing, again, that I had my doubts of your firmness, although I cannot with safety appear in France, I would, if I were present, beg of you, with all humility and deference, to persevere in your determination. 2. I had determined to write to you on All Souls' Day, when it occurred to me that that day too was held unlucky even by our ancestors ; albeit even then I could not imagine in the least what to write, except to express my love for you ; and this you know well, I doubt not, even though I should be silent. 3. But it would be the height of folly in me, a youth with very limited powers of utterance, to attempt to satisfy you with words, when you, a man of the greatest eloquence, have by acts endeavoured to provide for my interests. 4. A chapter follows which does not merely permit, but absolutely compels and commands, that the decemviri should sell your taxes, as if this were likely to be beneficial to you. 5. Fabius mentions the capture of Marcus Atilius in Africa as if Atilius miscarried on his first landing in Africa. 6. Why do I say more of Gavius, as if you had then been hostile to Gavius, and not rather an enemy to the name of citizens ? 7. Some think that God does not exist, because he does not appear, nor is perceived ; just as if we could see our own mind itself. 8. The Pythagoreans abstained from the bean, as if, forsooth, the mind were puffed up by that food. 9. Alexander uttered frequent groans, just as if the death of his own mother had been announced : you would have believed that he was weeping amid his own connections, and not administering, but seeking consolation. 610. Hicetas of Syracuse thinks that nothing in the world moves except the earth, and that, as this revolves round its axis with the utmost rapidity, all the same effects are produced as if the sky moved while the earth stood still. 1. But you, as if your sole object in life were my protection, after having once enfolded me in your goodwill, cease not to load me with every kind of obligation. 2. Duilius,

having conquered at the Lipari islands, during his whole life, whenever he returned from supper, commanded torches to flame, and pipes to sound before him, as if he were triumphing every day. 3. Augustus playfully reproved a man for hesitating to offer him a petition, as if he were holding out a halfpenny to an elephant. 4. The mock fight was no mere image of a battle; but they encountered as if they were fighting for the kingdom, and many wounds were given with the stakes, nor was anything but steel wanting to a regular battle. 5. Since I am entering on this discussion as if I had never heard, never thought, about the immortal gods, receive me as an ignorant pupil, whose mind is without bias to either side. 6. You, who ask why I have spoken so largely of a thing which is evident, about which all are agreed, act in the same manner as if you were to ask me why I look at you with two eyes when I can attain the same purpose with one.

III. ADJECTIVAL SENTENCES.

- (1.) The Relative *qui*, when merely attributive, stands with Indicative, unless the place require Subjunctive.
 - (2.) *Qui* causal (*since, as, in that &c.*), with Subjunctive generally. It is sometimes preceded by *quippe, utpote, or ut*.
 - (3.) *Qui* concessive (*although*), with Subjunctive generally.
 - (4.) *Qui* final (*in order that*), with Subjunctive.
- Obs.* *Quo* (*in order that*) is usually connected with a comparative adjective or adverb, or with a verb of comparative meaning.
- (5.) *Qui* consecutive (*such that*), with Subjunctive :
 - (a.) After Demonstratives—*is, talis, tantus, tam, adeo &c.*;
 - (b.) Omitting Demonstrative ;
 - (c.) After a Comparative and *quam* ;
 - (d.) After *dignus, indignus, idoneus, aptus* ;

(e.) After *est, sunt, invenio, habeo* &c.; *aliquis, pauci, solus, unus* &c.; *nemo, nihil, nullus* &c.

(f.) After Interrogatives expecting a negative answer.

(6.) Relative particles, as *qua, quo, quare, cur, ubi, unde* &c., are constructed on the same principles as *qui* itself.

Norms: (1.) *Is est Rufus, quem dixi.*

(2.) *Errat Rufus, qui credat animum interire: erravit Rufus, quippe (ut, utpote) qui crederet* &c.:

(3.) *Rufus, qui dormiret, tamen non captus est:*

(4.) *Rufum mittam, qui te adjuvet: missus est Rufus, a quo adjuvareris: cum Rufo veniam quo optatior sim:*

(5.) *Non is est Rufus, qui tibi noceat: Rufus pictor est, quem laudes: innocentior est Rufus, quam cui tale facinus imputetur: dignus fuit Rufus, qui munus capesseret: sunt qui Rufum accusent: solus erat Rufus, qui hosti resisteret: nihil est quod Rufo vitio vertatur: quis est qui Rufum oderit?*

(6.) *Rufo non est ubi pedem ponat: locus nullus est, quo fugiam.*

7. Wretched me, that I was not present! 8. I think I have erred, in that I have deserted you. 9. O the great power of truth, that it easily defends itself! 620. The consul Caninius was remarkably vigilant, in that he did not sleep during his whole consulship. 1. Dumnorix, being very popular among the Ædui, collected a great number of men. 2. Alexander said, at the tomb of Achilles, "O fortunate youth, in having found Homer a panegyrist of thy valour!" 3. I thank you very much for having shown me so great respect; but it seems to me that I cannot reward you for it. 4. Marius violated his fidelity and justice, in that by false accusations he made Metellus, a most upright citizen, odious. 5. To me, at least, the power of the tribunes of the commons appears very pernicious, as having been produced in sedition, and

for sedition. 6. A crafty flatterer is not easily recognized, as he often humours us even by opposition, and courts us while he pretends to dispute, and at last gives up his cause and pretends to be overcome. 7. When we went to bed, a deeper sleep than was usual overcame me, having sat up till late at night. 8. Silius has done well in having come to terms; for I wished not to disappoint him, and yet feared what I could do. 9. Do we not wonder at Theodorus, a by no means obscure philosopher, who, when King Lysimachus threatened him with the cross, said, "With such frightful things threaten thy courtiers"? 630. I was never less pleased with myself than yesterday; for, in complying with the wishes of young men, I forgot that I was an old man. 1. Scipio did not reject with disdain the soldiers who survived of the army of Cannæ, as he knew that the defeat at Cannæ was not sustained through their cowardice, and that there were no soldiers of equal standing in the Roman army. 2. The Egyptians, for a long time past hostile to the Persian power, had been inspired with courage by the hope of Alexander's arrival, as they had joyfully received even Amyntas, a deserter, and who came with a power dependent on another's pleasure. 3. What more devoid of shame than Tarquin, since he carried on war with those who had refused to submit to his pride? 4. O mighty power of truth, in that she can easily defend herself, unaided, against the talent and ingenuity of men, and against all their artful snares! 5. I have a volume of introductions; and therefore, at my Tusculan villa, as I did not remember that I had used that which is in the third book of the Academic Questions, I threw it into the book "De Gloriâ." 6. What ardour of study do you think there was in Archimedes, since, while describing certain things in the dust, he did not perceive that his country was taken. 7. Cæsar has voluntarily allowed me not to be in that camp which was about to be formed against Lentulus or Pompey, since I have re-

ceived very great favours from them. 8. Alexander, though tracing with all his care, could not ascertain to what country Darius had gone. 9. Although they wished you not to be safe in your own state, they desired, I suppose, that there should be some memorial of your form in their own cities.

640. It is handed down to remembrance that Tiberius, as often as he came forth from the senate-house, was accustomed to speak out, in Greek words, to the following effect: "O men prepared for servitude!" For, although he was disinclined towards public freedom, yet even he felt wearied with the abject endurance of those who were enslaved.

1. Words have been invented to make known our intentions. 2. I am accustomed to call to me chosen men, in order that I may look upon them when I rehearse, may trust them, and respect and fear them. 3. I have selected two, to honour particularly, and be most friendly to them.

4. The Romans sent envoys to the consuls, to announce to them that they should collect with care the relics of the two armies.

5. Phidias, when he was making the statue of Jupiter or Minerva, did not contemplate any individual to take a likeness from him.

6. The Agrigentines sent ambassadors to Verres to instruct him in the laws, and point out to him the immemorial custom.

7. Hannibal leads his troops across the Ebro, men having been sent forward to explore the passes of the Alps.

8. Letters were invented to be a remedy against oblivion. 9. King Philip sent for Aristotle as a teacher for his son Alexander, that he might receive from him instructions for both acting and speaking.

650. The commanders of the king of Persia sent ambassadors to Athens, to complain that Chabrias was carrying on war, along with the Egyptians, against the king.

1. Not only old inhabitants of Agrigentum came to Verres to purchase the senatorial office, but also new ones; and it happened that a new one outbid the old,

and carried off the prætor's letters. 2. When Antiochus

Epiphanes was besieging Ptolemy at Alexandria, Popilius Lænas was sent ambassador to him, to command him to desist from his attempts.

3. The priests sent messengers to Lacedæmon to accuse Lysander of endeavouring to corrupt the guardians of the temple.

4. O voice which must be sent to the assembly of the dead, in order that princes and kings may swear by its words!

5. The Cydnus is not remarkable for the breadth of its waters, but for their clearness; for, gliding with a gentle course from its fountain, it is received into a pure bottom, nor do any torrents rush in to disturb the smoothly-flowing stream.

6. The eyes, like watchmen, occupy the highest place, that, having thence the largest look-out, they may discharge their function.

7. Carthaginian ambassadors came to Rome, to thank the Roman senate and people for having made peace with them, and at the same time to ask that their hostages might be restored.

8. The slaves who were in the vestibule, when they saw armed men, thinking that it was all over with their mistresses, cry out that men had been sent to kill the female captives.

9. In a word, God, in his goodness and power, seems to have made him with this intention, that our bishops might have a pattern to imitate, and whose likeness they might aim at in their own persons.

660. We educate others, in order that they may be better citizens, and more useful to their country.

1. These arts, if indeed they avail to any purpose, avail to sharpen and, as it were, stimulate the understandings of boys, that they may more easily be able to learn greater things.

2. The Roman soldiers, having fixed their javelins in the ground, that they might climb the steep places more lightly, ascend running.

3. The numerous attendance of men and woman at funerals was abolished, that lamentation might be diminished.

4. Trees are covered with a rind or bark, in order that they may be the safer from the cold.

5. It behoves a law to be brief, in order that it may be the more easily

retained by the ignorant. 6. It generally happens that those who report anything favourable, add something, in order to render what they announce the more joyful. 7. In order that the city might be more easily approached, Augustus distributed to men who had obtained triumphs the charge of paving the roads out of the money of the spoils. 8. No one is so afflicted, that we cannot comfort him. 9. Who is so unreasonable as to censure these regulations of Solon? **670.** No one is so fortunate that another does not equal him. 1. Who was so inhuman as not to have been affected by the misfortune of that man? 2. Who is so great that fortune may not make him need the aid even of the meanest? 3. Invite those whose characters do not differ from thine own. 4. The Roman nation is such that, even when conquered, it cannot remain quiet. 5. I am a man who never did anything for my own sake rather than for that of my fellow-citizens. 6. It behoves thee to be such a man as to separate thyself first from the society of wicked citizens. 7. Who is so ignorant as not to understand that his own safety is involved in that of the republic? 8. If we are pleased when we write, who is so envious as to restrain us from it? but if we are burdened, who dares to prescribe bounds to another's assiduity? 9. If the conversation of Curio shall produce anything of such a kind that it requires to be written to you, I will subjoin it to my letter. **680.** What eloquence of the philosophers is so exquisite as to deserve to be preferred to a well-regulated state? 1. The name of an ambassador should be of such a kind that it may be in safety even amid hostile weapons. 2. What can seem great to him in human affairs, to whom eternity, and the magnitude of the universe, are known? 3. There is no evil so great that I do not think it is impending; but I desist, inasmuch as there is more evil in fearing than in the thing itself which is feared. 4. What you expect hereafter, I really cannot see, being a person my-

self rather one to require the aid of others than to render them aid. 5. Give no advantage to me ; but weigh the matter on its own merit, and determine from your own view ; for I am not the man to require greater concession to friendship than to truth, nor if I did require it are you the man who would easily make it. 6. Zeno was by no

means a man to take away, like Theophrastus, all the energy of virtue ; but, on the contrary, one who placed everything which belonged to a happy life in virtue. 7. Truly one dies contentedly, when sinking life can be comforted by its own praises. 8. Storms ensued for several days, so as both to keep our men in camp, and to prevent the enemy from fighting. 9. This is the state of my candidateship, as far as can at present be foreseen.

690. I wish that, as far as it is consistent with your convenience, you would come as soon as possible. 1. It

is these who reproach us with too great strictness, and bring our instructions into disrepute. 2. There is a

God who rules the whole world, and takes care of it.

3. Another will not easily be found, who can give better advice, than you. 4. That was the greatest gift which

you have conferred on the state, that you abolished the name of dictator. 5. When a Lacedæmonian woman

had sent her son to battle, and heard that he had been killed, she said : I bore him for this purpose, that he might be one who would not hesitate to die for his country.

6. Not only planting, but also budding, which is the most ingenious thing agriculture has discovered, affords pleasure. 7. Nero gilded the theatre of Pompey at Rome

for a single day, to make a display to Tiridates, King of Armenia. 8. The men who subdue their passions have

always been found fewer than those who subdue the armies of the enemy. 9. Isocrates, when he perceived that

orators were heard with severe judgment, but poets with pleasure, is said to have cultivated a rhythm, which we

might use even in prose. 700. O glorious day, in which

I shall return to a friend, who is the best man and the most eminently affectionate, that has ever been born.

1. In standing for the consulship, whoever he is who shows any goodwill towards you, who courts you, who comes frequently to your house, he must be reckoned in the number of your friends.

2. Myrmecides gained celebrity by making ants and other small animals of ivory; he made a four-horse chariot which a fly could cover with its wings.

3. The nobility of Campania had deserted the state, and could not be assembled in the senate house; there was a man in the magistracy, who had not conferred any new honour upon himself, but by his own unworthiness had deprived the magistracy which he held of efficacy and authority.

4. The loss of character and confidence is too great to be capable of being estimated.

5. The Greeks cut down both larger and more branching trees than the soldier could carry along with his armour.

6. No changing of sides took place; fear rather than allegiance restraining the Campanians, because they had committed too great an offence in their revolt for the possibility of pardon.

7. The Athenian law forbids a sepulchre to be raised higher than five men can finish in five days; and a larger stone to be placed upon it than will contain the praise of the dead, cut in four heroic verses.

8. You will find no one more worthy of your esteem, than young Marius.

9. Those whom you have recommended to me, are worthy of your recommendation to others.

710. Many men are not worthy, that we should devote to them a portion of our life.

1. O voice, worthy of being heard by all people.

2. Augustus did many things worthy of being recorded, from which it appears that his anger did not master him.

3. He who governs well must have obeyed some time or other; and he who obeys submissively seems worthy to govern some time or other.

4. The character of Lælius seemed a suitable one to discourse about friendship, because we had heard that the intimacy of Scipio and Lælius was

very remarkable. 5. We are not the cause why the world brings back winter and summer ; we regard ourselves too highly, if we think we are worthy of such mighty bodies being put in motion on our account : they have their own laws. 6. Be assured that to me nothing can be more agreeable than your letters, in the perusal of which I am wonderfully pleased by your affection for me, and also by your talent and elegant style ; for in the latter respect there are very few worthy of being compared with you (I am not saying what I do not mean) ; of being preferred to you, none. 7. There are certain persons who make friendship burdensome. 8. We sleep whole nights ; and there is scarcely any in which we do not dream. 9. There are many very excellent men, who come to these places for the sake of their health. 720. One cannot easily be found, to whom this troublesome business can be intrusted. 1. There are times in which, by many men, death is preferred to life. 2. Cicero relates that two Roman knights had been found who promised Catiline that they would slay Cicero by night. 3. Thou canst scarcely, I think, find a man of any nation, age, or rank, whose felicity thou mayest compare to the fortune of Metellus. 4. Who has been found, except Clodius, that has censured the consulship of Cicero ? 5. Many have been found, who were ready to spend not only their money, but also their life, for their country. 6. There are some who think that Cæsar was of opinion that it was better once for all to encounter, than to be always guarding against, the plots which impended on every side. 7. Few have been found who have exposed their lives, on behalf of their country, to the weapons of the enemy with no reward in view. 8. As often as anything shall occur, which it may concern either you or me to know, I will not omit to mention it. 9. Yet it is most wonderful that any one can be found foolish enough to intrust his case to the keeping of a new and untried person. 730. There are some

who think that they have made some wonderful acquisition, in having learned that, when the time of death came, they should entirely perish : suppose this to be so, what ground of rejoicing or boasting is there in that ? 1. There are and have been philosophers who thought that God had no management at all of human affairs; there are also other philosophers, and these, too, great and noble, who think that the whole world is administered and ruled by a divine intelligence. 2. How few judges there are who are not themselves amenable to the very law by which they try ? 3. There are many who say, "I know that this will be of no service to him ; but what am I to do ?" 4. You will find many persons to whom dangerous plans seem more brilliant than quiet ones. 5. They could not destroy all witnesses, even if they wished : for, as long as the human race shall exist, there will not be wanting some one to accuse them. 6. How few philosophers are found who think their system, not a display of knowledge, but a rule of life ? 7. There is one thing of which a religious feeling, deeply seated in our minds, compels us specifically to complain, and which we wish you to hear, if it shall so seem proper. 8. Lampido, the Lacedæmonian, is the only woman found, in any age, who has been the daughter of a king, the wife of a king, the mother of a king. 9. Lately, when I had spoken before the centumviri, the recollection occurred to me that, as a young man, I had pleaded in the same tribunal : my mind went further ; I began to reckon up whom I had had as associates in my labour on that trial, whom in this : I was the only one who had spoken in both. 740. About the honor of Trebonius you have no ground to doubt. 1. If there are any who are moved by the authority of such philosophers as deny that a wise man will engage in politics, let them listen for a while to those whose authority is the highest with the most learned men. 2. There is no one who does not prefer money to wisdom. 3. Who is there who does not know what pleasure is ? 4. Demosthenes was the

greatest orator of antiquity ; and I know no one whom I could prefer to him. 5. Was there any one who did not weep ? 6. There is no pain which length of time does not mitigate and diminish. 7. There is certainly no one who denies, that immortality has been given to the soul. 8. No one is happy who so lives, that he can be put to death with impunity. 9. Can anything be burdensome to me, provided it be likely to prove acceptable to you ? **750.** There is none of any nation who may not arrive at virtue, having got nature for his guide. 1. In my Laurentine farm I hear nothing that I repent having heard, I say nothing that I repent having said. 2. There is no citizen, apart from that contaminated band of Publius Clodius, who has touched any article of my property. 3. Whom will you show me that sets some value on time, that estimates the worth of a day, that understands that he is dying daily ? 4. There is no orator who does not wish to be like Demosthenes. 5. It is no merit to be honest where there is no one who is able or who attempts to corrupt. 6. There is no animal, except man, which has any knowledge of God. 7. There is nothing so difficult which the human mind may not overcome ; no passions so fierce which may not be thoroughly tamed by discipline. 8. The Peloponnesus itself is almost wholly in the sea, nor are there any, with the exception of the people of Phlius, whose territories do not touch the sea. 9. In war nothing is so trifling as not sometimes to give the decisive turn to a great event. **760.** There is nothing so incredible which may not be rendered credible by the power of language ; nothing so rough and rude which may not, by means of oratory, be brightened and adorned. 1. This I will very briefly say, that no one was ever so shameless as to dare to wish from the immortal gods so many and great things as they have bestowed upon Cn. Pompeius. 2. It was a great kindness that you did not kill me at Brundisium, I confess it, though there

was no one of those that were with you who did not think I ought to be spared. 3. In what way, then, has the divine energy disappeared? through old age, you will say. What old age is there that can destroy divine energy? 4. Who is there, who, if he wish to measure the knowledge of illustrious men by the utility or magnitude of their performances, will not prefer the commander to the orator? 5. If you shall have nothing to write, yet I wish you would write this very thing, that you have nothing to write, only not in these words. 6. Look round on all the members of the state; you will assuredly find none which is not broken and enfeebled. 7. We shall not find any other, except Homer and Archilochus, most perfect in the work of which he has been the inventor. 8. As to the rest, I wish you to persuade yourself that you have nothing to fear beyond the common calamity of the state; and though this is very severe, yet we have lived in such a way, and are now of such an age, that we ought to bear firmly evils which do not happen to us by our own fault. 9. Who is he that professes himself innocent in regard to all the laws? Granting this to be so, how narrow an innocence is it to be good according to law! **770.** Nothing is said by philosophers, at least which is rightly said, that has not been confirmed by those who have laid down laws for states. 1. Who would think any happier than he is who wants nothing which at least nature demands? 2. There are many reasons why the ancient orators noted down their discourses, and afterwards, at their leisure, finished them. 3. What reason is there why some one's cough or sneezing, or the awkward flapping away of a fly, or the fall of a key from the hand of a careless slave, should throw us into a rage? 4. The consul not only sent corn to Rome, but collected it at Catana, that it might thence be furnished to the army which was to have its summer camp at Tarentum. 5. I see no reason why the opinion of Pythagoras and

Plato, concerning the immortality of the soul, should not be true ; and, supposing that Plato alleged no reason (see how much I defer to him), he would quell me even by his authority. 6. There is no reason why you should doubt whether a man can raise himself above human affairs, who beholds with indifference the mighty commotion of events, and bears hardships calmly, and prosperity with moderation. 7. In what place, then, is the mind ? For my own part, I believe it is in the head : and I can adduce grounds for my belief. 8. Cimon's assistance, his property, was at every one's service : he enriched many ; he buried, at his own expense, many poor persons, who had not left the means of burial. 9. As yet we have had nobody but you before whom we could maintain our right against others. **780.** As he now is, he has nowhere to set his foot. 1. Foxes have holes, and birds have nests ; but the Saviour of men hath not where to lay his head. 2. There is no reason to wonder that Ephyre is called Corinth by Homer ; for, in the character of a poet, he calls both this city and some Ionian colonies by the names which they bore in his age. 3. All is right if there are roads, whereon waggons may easily be driven, or neighbouring rivers, where navigation may be conducted.

IV. QUOMINUS, QUIN.

- (1.) *Quominus*, with Subjunctive (= *ut eo minus*) after predicates of *hindrance*, as *abstineo*, *arceo*, *cohibeo*, *defendo*, *detineo*, *inhibeo*, *impedio* (*impedimento esse*), *intercludo*, *intercedo*, *moror* (*mora esse*), *obsisto*, *obsto*, *officio*, *prohibeo*, *resisto*, *repugno*, *retineo*, *recuso*, *teneo*, *veto*, *fieri per*, *stare per*, *religioni esse* &c

- (2.) Quin (= *ut non, qui non*) with Subjunctive, after negative or interrogative predicates of *doubt, dispute, prohibition, prevention, refusal* &c.; as, non dubito, non dubium est, quis dubitat, controversia non est, non possum, facere non possum, fieri non potest, nihil abest, parum abest, non recuso, nihil prætermitto, temperare mihi non possum, ægrè retineor &c.
- (3.) Quin (= *qui non*) with Subjunctive, after negative and interrogative predicates.

Norms: (1.) Per Rufum stetit quominus exercitus interiret.
 (2.) Facere non possum quin Rufum collaudem.
 (3.) Nullus dies est quin ad te litteras dem.

4. Cæsar would not allow anything to delay the commencement of his march. 5. I know what cause prevented you from being able to anticipate my arrival in Campania. 6. Alexander was displeased that one city should throw obstacles in the way of his entering Egypt without anxiety. 7. When we have free liberty of choice, and nothing hinders us from doing what we like best, all pain should be kept at a distance. 8. When the law was brought forward for Cicero's return, no citizen thought that he had a sufficient excuse for not being present. 9. There is no doubt that he whom we call liberal and beneficent, regards duty, not gratification. **790.** It is not denied that Demosthenes possessed great power of eloquence; but it is also ascertained that he was very fond of hearing Plato. 1. Marius had not scrupled to kill the prætor. 2. If it seems to you that I am foolish because I hope, know that you yourself excited many hopes in me, and encouraged me not to doubt that future times would be better. 3. The soldiers of Cæsar were with difficulty restrained from bursting into the town, and were much dissatisfied, because it seemed to have been owing to Trebonius that they did not get posses-

sion of the place. 4. Death, which on account of the shortness of life, daily impends over us, will not deter a wise man from considering the interests of the republic and his own. 5. The poet is closely allied to the orator ; in this respect, indeed, almost the same, that he does not circumscribe his authority within any limits, so as not to be allowed to wander where he pleases. 6. Darius, such was his credulity, did not doubt that everything which Bessus said was true. 7. Although the disorder of all things is such, that there is no one who would not prefer to be anywhere else than where he is, yet who can doubt, that to be at Rome now is most melancholy ? 8. There is no question that the state of Athens has brought many arts to perfection ; and as it is said of Polycletus that he had perfected sculpture, so it is certain that at the same time Sophocles had perfected poetry. 9. We cannot but confess that those things are most expedient which are best.

800. There is no one who does not know how terrible is an angry conqueror when armed. 1. This being the case, the utility, the advantage, the necessity, in a word, of the study of eloquence to those who would practice with any renown at the bar, cannot but be understood by all. 2. You ought not to doubt that, while there is any commonwealth, you will be the man you ought to be. 3. I never go out so early in the morning, or return home so late in the evening, but I see you on your farm digging or ploughing. 4. The Macedonians could no longer be held in from marching upon the enemy at full speed. 5. Who but knows that your feelings agree with mine, and that any care which torments me pains you also. 6. I cannot help finding fault with you on many grounds. 7. There is positively not a hair's breadth between me and utter misery. 8. I have nothing to say against your going into the country, since you cannot stay in the city without injury to your health. 9. For some days afterwards Cæsar never promised a favour to any person without this proviso :

If Pontius Aquila will permit it. **810.** When Timoleon had killed his brother, his mother never looked upon him without calling him a fratricide. 1. Cæsar never defeated an enemy without also forcing his camp. 2. When we are free from business, we desire to see something, to hear, to learn, and we are grieved if we are hindered from doing these things. 3. The Sequani had bound the Ædui by an oath that they would not refuse to continue under their power and government. 4. It was owing to Cicero that the Salaminians were not compelled to pay the money they owed to Brutus with compound interest. 5. If our respective circumstances permitted it, I would wish for nothing more than to be continually with you, who are a great favourite of mine, and to spend whole days in the enjoyment of your discourse; and I do not despair of this happiness altogether, when I examine your letter, which displays to some extent an image of your mind. 6. I am exceedingly obliged to you that you did not interpose the very slightest delay to our enjoyment of the highest delight. 7. I say that there was no jewel or pearl which Verres did not search for, examine, and carry off. 8. Cimon never placed a keeper in his garden, that no one might be hindered from enjoying what things he liked. 9. Octavianus was all but perishing by the uproar and indignation of the soldiery, because he was thought to have put a common soldier to death by torture. **820.** Since I left the city I have allowed no day to pass without writing to my darling Tullia. 1. Caligula was very near removing the busts and writings of Virgil and Livy from all the libraries. 2. Since the kingdom of Bithynia is become the public property of the Roman people, is there any reason why the decemviri should not be going to sell all the lands, cities, harbours, in short, all Bithynia? 3. The confusion of all things is such, that every man regrets his fortune, and there is no one who does not wish to be anywhere rather than where he is. 4. Although I have little to write about,

yet, because I wish my letter to the Bishop of Nevers to be delivered through your hands, I have nothing for it but to scribble off this sheet to you.

V. THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

1. The reflexive pronouns *sui*, *suus*, are referred to the subject of the principal sentence, being of the third person.
2. They may be referred to the object if the subject be of the first or second person, or if for any other reason there can be no ambiguity. In such instances they generally stand in the sentence after the object to which they are referred.

Norms: (1.) Rufus se ipse defendit; Rufus se defendit vi sua; Pro se quisque locuti sunt; Sua cuique placent.
 (2.) Rufum ex ore suo coarguam, coarguisti: Rufum sua natura mitem facit: suis ipsius opibus refringite Mithridatem.

5. Decrepit old men often exclaim that they are fools, that they have not lived truly. 6. Lysander perceived that he could not accomplish his plan without the help of the gods. 7. Solon said he grew old learning much from day to day; a pleasure of the mind than which none certainly can be greater. 8. The mind perceives that it is moved by its own energy, not by that of another. 9. It is the first law of nature that every one studies to preserve himself. **830.** Romulus told Julius Proculus that he was a god, and was called Quirinus, and commanded a temple to be dedicated to himself. 1. The Samnites said that

they had tried all methods, if they could support by their own strength so great a weight of war. 2. Thy native country, which is the common parent of us all, hates and fears thee, and judges that thou art meditating her destruction. 3. By his own power, without the assistance of any of the soldiers, Mithridates said that he had reduced Cappadocia. 4. My brother Quintus justifies himself by letter, and affirms that nothing unfavourable was ever said by him concerning you. 5. Hannibal perceived that he was aimed at, and that life ought not any longer to be retained by him. 6. They severally implored pardon; they had been deceived, they said, by their leader; for the future they would never desert their duty. 7. Do not think, judges, that the impudence of swindlers is not one and the same in all places; he did the same as our debtors are wont to do, he denied that he had committed any act of bankruptcy at Rome. 8. Would it have been beneficial to Crassus to know, when he was flourishing in the greatest wealth, that he must perish ignominiously beyond the Euphrates? 9. The Allobroges, who had villages and possessions beyond the Rhone, take refuge with Cæsar, and point out that nothing was left to them except the soil of their territory. **840.** A self-conceited person is not easily persuaded of anything unfavourable concerning himself. 1. When you supply the hives with honey during the winter, you are engaged in restoring to the bees their own produce. 2. Tiberius received the government, complaining that an oppressive servitude would be imposed upon him; yet he gave hopes that he would at some time surrender it again. 3. Since the Carthaginians are resolved not to trust our clemency, rush in, soldiers, destroy Carthage with its own flames. 4. Meanwhile ambassadors from the town of Vacca come to Cæsar, suing and beseeching him to send them a garrison, saying that they will supply very many things which are serviceable for war. 5. Thucydides, a very satisfactory authority, has written that no one ever

pleaded a capital cause better than Antipho of Rhamnus, when he defended himself. 6. It cannot be denied that Cæsar's natural character rendered him milder to the vanquished than Pompeius was likely to be, if he had gained the victory.

VI. SENTENCES SUBORDINATE TO ORATIO OBLIQUA AND TO VIRTUAL ORATIO OBLIQUA.

1. A sentence, subordinate in sense as well as form to Oblique Enunciation, will have its finite verb in the Subjunctive Mood.
2. A sentence, subordinate in sense as well as form to a sentence in the Subjunctive or Potential Mood, will have its finite verb in the Subjunctive Mood.
3. Any subordinate sentence, which predicates an assertion, thought, or opinion of the subject of the principal predicate, will have its finite verb in the Subjunctive Mood. (This is the subordination to *virtual*, though not formal, Oratio Obliqua.)

Norms: (1.) Rufus nondum venisse se ait, quia æger sit: nondum venisse se aiebat quia æger esset.

(2.) Moneo Rufum ut adsit, quam primum possit: oravi Rufum adesset ubi primum convalesceret.

(3.) Rufus flet, quod soror sua mortua sit; flebat, quod soror sua mortua esset.

Note.—Historians often extend Oratio Obliqua to great length, consisting chiefly of Oblique Enunciations, but mingled also with Oblique Petitions and Interrogations. Cæsar and Livy abound in such examples.

7. Cæsar replied that he would do what he had done in the case of the Nervii. 8. Scipio said that great, and generally just, contentions arise when something is demanded by friends which is unjust. 9. It is worthy of remark that there was only one period of five years in which no senator died. **850.** The philosophers believe duty is a law, the force of which is this, that it commands to do right and forbids to do wrong. 1. They were indignant that supreme authority should be there, where there was no freedom. 2. Hannibal promised the Gauls that he would not draw his sword before he came into Italy. 3. Socrates was accustomed to say that all men are sufficiently eloquent in that which they understand. 4. Ambigatus, desiring to relieve his kingdom from a burdensome population, declared that he would send his sons to the settlements which the gods pointed out by auguries. 5. I see you are collecting everything in respect to the republic which you think can give me any hope of a change of affairs. 6. Marcus Cato often declared, and that with an oath, that he would prefer an impeachment against Cæsar as soon as he had disbanded his army. 7. We replied that we must not be guilty of providing for our own safety while his remained in doubt. 8. To obtain these concessions, they promised to supply the Roman army with corn for two months, and with pay for six, as the conqueror had commanded. 9. Could anything more severe be said against anyone whatever, than that he had been influenced by a bribe to condemn a man whom he had never seen or heard? **860.** Asinius Pollio for this reason, on coming into court to plead the cause of the heir of Urbinia, as soon as he saw Labienus, the defender of the opposite side, cried out that the cause of the defendants was weak because Labienus was retained by them. 1. Upon this Cæsar cried out, The die was now cast: he must march whither divine prodigies, and the perverseness of his enemies, called him. 2. As it is said of a patient, that he has hope as long as he has breath, so I have not

ceased to hope. 3. What could have been more arrogant than that a Greek, who had never seen an enemy or a camp, should give lessons in the art of war to Hannibal, who had contended for empire with the Roman people so many years. 4. Minutius, whom you extolled to the skies in a certain letter, says that this is a somewhat greater affair than men imagine. 5. They tell us that Simonides, while at table, was requested to go out ; two young men, it was said, were standing at the door, who wished to speak with him. 6. Darius marched to the Euphrates, thinking that only would be his which he was able to seize beforehand by his rapidity. 7. He said that Servius, thus born, thus created king, was a favourer of the lowest class of persons, whence he himself was sprung. 8. Being consulted by a young man, whether he should take a wife or refrain from marriage ; he answered, that whichever of the two things he did, he would repent of. 9. Dost thou not think that my prayers, when present, would have availed him to whom my name, when absent, had been an honour ?

870. Any one can see that the example of Cicero himself refutes this objection, inasmuch as he adopted for his model, not a single author only, but the most eloquent both of Greeks and Romans, and by this means was enabled to express in his own writings the power of Demosthenes, the fluency of Plato, and the pleasantry of Isocrates. 1. There is no doubt that what breathes, and has feeling and reason and intellect, is better than that which is without these. 2. Lucius Piso, father of that Piso who was wickedly slain in Africa by Valerius Festus, used to say that he saw no one in the senate whose opinion he had asked when consul. 3. Vespasian dreamt that his fortune, and that of his friends, would begin as soon as a tooth of Nero had been extracted ; and, in fact, it came to pass that the physician, on the following day, showed him a tooth that moment extracted. 4. Tiberius replied to the people of Ilium, who were somewhat late in their condolences, that he also grieved for their

misfortune in having lost their illustrious citizen Hector.

5. Amyntas determined to make for Egypt, since he thought that everyone would keep, as if possessed by clear right, what he had seized in that state of affairs.

6. Critias sent confidential persons to Lysander in Asia, to inform him that, unless he put to death Alcibiades, none of those things which he himself had established at Athens could remain in force.

7. When Pompey declared that he would consider those as enemies who had not assisted the republic, Cæsar gave notice that those who were of neither party would be reckoned by him in the number of his friends.

8. When Augustus was dining with one of his veterans at Bologna, he asked him whether it were true that the man who had first violated the statue of Anaitis had died blind and paralytic. He answered, that Augustus was supping at that very moment off a leg of the statue.

9. The youth, holding the right hand of Scipio, invoked all the gods to make a return of gratitude to him in his stead, since he could not do it suitably to his own feelings and to the service done him.

880. Socrates, the most celebrated philosopher of all antiquity, was wont to say that nothing should be asked from the gods save that they would be pleased to give what is good for us.

1. Themistocles privately sent a letter to Xerxes, informing him that it was intended to break down the bridge which he had built across the Hellespont.

2. Consider well, I entreat you, how far it is honourable to you to lurk where you are, whilst your country is imploring the aid and support of her sons.

3. Cyrus was warned in a dream that he should take, as a partner to his projects, the first person whom he met on the following day.

4. I will give as a first precept to him whom I am instructing, carefully and thoroughly to make himself acquainted with whatsoever causes he is going to plead.

5. What use is it to suffer, that the strength of the state, which ought to be immortal, should grow feeble with a single mortal body?

6. With regard to justice,

no one could doubt what were the sentiments of Socrates ; since all his actions, both public and private, sufficiently declared them.

7. It cannot help being a part of the same man's character to disapprove the honest, who approves the dishonest.

8. It is natural to some persons, that they have more dislike of sins being committed, than spirit to punish them when committed.

9. Had I placed my brother in command, my ill-wishers would say that I had not quitted the province at the close of the year, as the senate willed, since I had left a second self.

890. Nay, said he, if you have any skill, manage my house in such a way that whatever I do may be seen by all.

1. To my mind, those are true opinions which are virtuous, praiseworthy, glorious, meet to proclaim in every company and council, lest we be not ashamed to think what we are ashamed to utter.

2. What is the reason why a hen does not shun a peacock or a goose, while it flies from a hawk, which is so much smaller, and not well known to it?

3. Socrates said he disliked receiving services from one to whom he could not render the like : perhaps he was afraid of being compelled to receive what he did not like ; afraid of receiving anything unworthy of Socrates.

4. What used our friend to say, the friend, I mean, whose works are always in your hand ? this : that he feared, whatever facility he had attained in oratory might as it were be dried up, if he did not frequently practise declamation.

5. But, if I had expected to be so long away, I would certainly never have allowed you, whether you liked my doing so or not, to be without a letter from me, while so many friends were going into those parts.

6. Myron seems to have been careful, indeed, as far as bodily form went, but not to have represented the feelings of the mind, and to have fashioned the hair with no greater correctness than the rude practice of the ancients taught him.

7. The sculptor Leontinus executed a harper, the one who was called Dicæus, because, when Thebes was captured

by Alexander, gold, which a fugitive had laid by, was concealed in the folds of his dress. 8. Trebius Niger is our authority for stating that the weather changes as often as the flying-fish is seen flying out of the water. 9. Somebody may ask what sort of lies the old magicians told, when one Apion, whom I saw in my youth, declared that a herb, which in Egypt was called Osyrites, had power against all sorceries; but that, if it were entirely rooted up, the person who had rooted it up died instantaneously. 900

When the Locrians were going to transport the money from the temple, which was without the city walls, into the city, a voice was heard from the shrine by night, warning them "to refrain; the goddess would defend her own temple."

1. When they had retired to rest after dining, at midnight, while asleep, it seemed to the one who was entertained by his friend, that the other asked him to come to his help, because the landlord was preparing to kill him.

2. How few would have so acted as to return to those very men by whom, in civil discord, they had not been entertained, nay, had been cruelly repulsed. 3. I do not wonder

at Vatinius, that he despises my law, an enemy of his.

4. I have always, for my part, advised peace; but now it is too late, for it is madness to think of peace with battle-array before your eyes. 5. The Egyptians consecrated

no animal, except on account of some utility which they derived from it. 6. Men did not pity the punishment more than the guilt by which they had deserved

punishment. 7. Brutus kissed the earth, as being the common mother of all mankind. 8. We have heard

of strange kinds of birds in the Hercynian forest, whose plumage shines in the night like fire. 9. Cæsar pardons me by letter for not having come; and says he takes it in very good part. 910. I ceased to be testy,

and made myself one of those who had come for the waters. 1. In his case fault is found, for having remitted a part of that money which he had himself acquired. 2. In

that defence of yours you accuse the persons, who are in council, of thinking that equity, not literal expression, ought to be regarded. 3. He promised as much money as they chose, if they threw me out of the ædileship. 4. Every war which was not declared and proclaimed, was judged by the Romans to be unjust and unholy. 5. Ennius calls poets holy, because they seem to have been recommended to us by a kind of gift and bounty of the gods. 6. Dissimulation is when you speak otherwise than you think. 7. Augustus praised the prætor for having revived the ancient custom of speaking of his ancestors. 8. I am well acquainted with you grand patrons; the man who would get your interest must kill a fellow-creature. 9. A poet was impeached for reviling Agamemnon; and a historian for calling Brutus and Cassius the last of the Romans. **920.** Thus again you have loaded Alexander with reproaches, because he inflicted that punishment upon the Thebans which their ill conduct seemed to have deserved. 1. They come to Rome; the matter is examined; the boy's freedom is claimed, as having been free by his master's pleasure. 2. C. Plinius was overwhelmed with the dust and cinders from the blazing Vesuvius; or, as some think, was killed by his slave, whom, when fainting with the heat, he prayed to hasten his death. 3. It seems to me that you do what seditious citizens are wont to do, when they quote some renowned ancestors who, they say, were friends of the people. 4. The tenth legion thanked Cæsar that he had expressed the best opinion of them; and they assured him that they were fully prepared to wage war. 5. The road from Apamea to Phrygia is through the country of Aulocrene; a plane-tree is shown there, from which Marsyas was suspended when conquered by Apollo. 6. The Athenians attributed the loss of Sicily, and the victories of the Lacedæmonians, to their own fault in having expelled such a man from the city. 7. The senate determined to destroy Carthage, more because the

Romans were willing to believe whatever was said respecting the Carthaginians, than because things deserving of credit were related.

8. He exhorted the senate by letter to avenge himself and the commonwealth, pleading a weakness in the throat, on account of which he did not attend.

9. If the Macedonians, therefore, when they were masters of your city, did not suffer it to be pillaged, yet you ought not so much to love them on account of that kindness, as to hate, and consider them your enemies, because they have been upon many occasions, the only hindrance to your obtaining the sovereignty of Greece.

930. Say, then, where have you ever known any one less enslaved to sensual appetite, whom more free, than the man who submits not to receive gift, or reward, from the hands of another?

1. The succeeding consuls, Cn. Manlius, and M. Fabius for the second time, being ordered by the senate to march against the Veientes with the greatest army they could raise, appointed a day for levying the forces.

2. The Etrurians, being uneasy at this prolongation of the war, upbraided the Romans with cowardice, in declining to come out and fight; and, considering the enemy to have quitted the field to them, they grew exceedingly elated.

3. I have heard many declaim loudly in behalf of justice, who were all the time very far from being just; but he who is upright in his actions, must necessarily be an upright man.

4. No sooner was this heard, than a murmuring arose among the judges, some believing the truth of what he had said, while others envied him for being more highly favoured of the gods than themselves.

5. C. Cæsar, again, after the battle of Pharsalia, not only pardoned M. Tullius, who had adhered to Pompey's faction, but ever after respected him and treated him with singular kindness, valuing his divine eloquence so highly as to affirm that no triumphal laurels were too honourable for him, and that it was much more glorious to extend the bounds of genius and the Latin tongue, than the limits of the Roman empire.

6. It

seemed to Darius, in his dream, that the camp of Alexander shone with a bright fiery effulgence, and that Alexander was brought to him soon after in the dress which Darius himself had worn. 7. Philip, king of Macedonia, a man almost incomparable for magnanimity and warlike fame, had conquered the Athenians in a cruel and tedious war; and after he had reduced Athens, it was the opinion of his generals and friends, that he should at last overthrow and level with the ground a city which had been for so many years most hostile to himself and the Macedonian name. But Philip spurned their advice, and refused to root out a city which was the theatre of literature and learning. 8. When Cæsar was censured for advancing some of his adherents, who were of mean extraction, to high offices, he openly said: Had I been assisted by robbers and cut-throats in defending my honour, I should have given them the same rewards. 9. But may you not as well laugh at your enemies, said Socrates, for putting themselves in a posture of defence in time of war, because a time of peace will come, as blame those who observe the laws, because they may afterwards happen to be abrogated? Besides, by so doing, you condemn all those who expose their lives in the service of their country. 940. But now, if you bespeak the company even of the most idle man living, ever so long beforehand, and remind him of the appointment ever so often, either he avoids it, or, if not, looks upon it as lost time; and perhaps for no other reason but because he has not lost it. 1. Philosophy does not seek wealth and honours, which many have been blamed for coveting, no man for slighting, nor anything, in short, of which we can be destitute without dishonour, and in which we may abound without glory; but that to which all aspire, which all most earnestly pray for, to which all refer their actions and their plans—happiness. 2. They had great advantages in surprising the convoys which the merchants were bringing thither, and in attacking the Romans as they went out

for forage or water. 3. Dicearchus says, the soul has no existence at all ; neither in a man nor in a beast is there a soul, and all that power by which we either do or perceive anything, is diffused alike in all living bodies, neither is it separable from the body. 4. Orgetorix persuaded the Helvetii to depart from their territory with all their effects: it was very easy for them to obtain the government of all Gaul, since they excelled all in valour. 5. Drusus read aloud the letter of his father, in which it was written, He had a special concern for the brave legions, with whom he had waged very many wars. 6. Tiberius, who wished Germanicus to return from Germany, reminded him in many letters, He should return to the appointed triumph, he had fought successful and great battles ; but he must remember also the dreadful losses which the wind and floods had occasioned. 7. He said that the mind of the divine Augustus alone was capable of so great a weight ; that he whom Augustus had called to share his duties had learned, by experience, how arduous and subject to fate is the charge of ruling everything. 8. Trajan, who surpassed all his predecessors in kindness and courtesy, when found fault with for being too lenient towards his people, replied that he was to private persons such an emperor as he would wish to find were he a private person. 9. Romulus visited the indignant Sabine women, and informed them that this had happened by the folly of their fathers, who had refused marriage to their neighbours ; yet they would live in matrimony, and share in all their fortunes and in the state. **950.** Hence in a commonwealth which had such an abundance of distinguished men, they should not, it was urged, impose all things on one ; if several would unite their labours, they would perform the duties of the state more easily. 1. Hannibal sent messengers to the petty kings of Gaul with this commission : He wished in person to speak with them ; they should either come nearer to Illiberæ, or he would come to Ruscino, that the meeting

might be easier from a near place, for he would receive them early at his tent, and not delay to come to them himself.

2. If King Hiero, the most faithful adherent of the Roman government, should arise from the grave, with what countenance could one show to him Syracuse or Rome? since, when he had beheld his half-destroyed and plundered country, he would see, as he entered Rome, the spoils of his country in the vestibule of the city.

3. Cæcina told his soldiers that their only deliverance was in arms, but that these must be used with judgment, and they must remain within the rampart until the enemy approached nearer, then they must break forth on all sides; by this sally they would come to the Rhine.

4. Tanaquil addressed the people from the upper part of the house, telling them to be of good courage; that the king had been stunned by a sudden blow, that the weapon had not descended deep into his body, that he was already recovered, and she confidently hoped that they would see him next day; in the meantime they should obey Servius Tullius, he would discharge the duties of the king.

5. Then it seemed to him, while asleep, as though the same man asked him, as he had not come to help him while alive, not to suffer his death to be unrevenged; that he had been murdered by the landlord, and placed in a cart, and that dung had been thrown over him; he asked him to be at the gate in the morning, before the cart went out of the city.

6. The ambassador of the Helvetii spake with Cæsar in the following manner: If the Roman people would make peace with them, they would go to that place, and remain where Cæsar had appointed and wished them to remain; but if he should continue to pursue them with war, he should remember not only the former defeat of the Roman people, but also the ancient bravery of the Helvetii.

(*N.B. The Oratio Recta in the following eight passages is to be translated into Oratio Obliqua.*)

7. As many ambassadors of Antiochus had before been in vain sent to the Romans respecting peace, a new ambas-

sador appeared, who said: I have confidence that I shall obtain what former ambassadors have not obtained. 8. Gracchus, when surrounded by the multitude of the enemy, sprang from his horse and ordered the soldiers to do the same, and animated them, saying, Let us honour by our bravery the only thing which fortune has left to us. 9. Then, when he had requested silence by a herald, he said: My greatest name is Imperator, by which my soldiers have named me; the name of king is, in other places, great, in Rome intolerable: I have a kingly heart; if you consider that noble in the mind of man, think so in silence, but avoid the use of that word. 960. After Syracuse was taken, Titus Manlius spoke as follows in the senate: War must be waged with tyrants; Syracuse, that most beautiful and famous city, the granary and formerly the treasury of the Roman people, has been destroyed, by whose munificence and gifts the state has been assisted and embellished in many times of difficulty, and finally in this very Punic war. 1. But what is left to some few, who have been surrounded in a valley shut in by woods and mountains, but death? The only question now is, whether we, delivering up our bodies like beasts, shall be slain unrevenged, or whether, stained with their blood, we shall fall among the accumulated corpses of the expiring enemy. 2. Furius impaired the authority of his colleague Camillus, when he said, Wars are assigned to young men; courage grows and decays with the body; from a most efficient warrior Camillus has become a loiterer, and he, who at his coming was wont to capture camps and cities in the first assault, now sits inactive within the walls, and wastes time. 3. When the report of Alexander's death had been brought to the wife of Darius, she lamented the dead and the living at the same time. For who, said she, will now care for me and my daughter? who will be another Alexander? twice have we been taken prisoners; twice have we lost the kingdom; truly we shall find no one who regards us. 4.

Answer was made by the Gauls to the ambassadors of the Romans: Although we for the first time hear of the name of the Romans, yet we believe that you are brave men, since the inhabitants of Clusium, in their trouble, have asked your aid; and because you have preferred to protect your allies by an embassy rather than by arms, we by no means refuse the peace which you offer, if the inhabitants of Clusium, who have more land than they cultivate, will give to us, who are in need, a part of their territory; otherwise peace cannot be obtained.

VII. POTENTIAL AND IMPERATIVE MOODS.

1. The Potential Mood has the following uses:—

- (1.) Dubitative (*may, might, can, would, could, should &c.*).
So with *forsitan, fortasse &c.* Thus the Perfect Potential is elegantly used to affirm or deny with a certain modesty.
- (2.) Interrogative.
- (3.) Optative (*may*), expressing a wish, often with *utinam*.
- (4.) Concessive (*supposing, allowing, granting &c.*).
- (5.) Permissive and (with *ne*) Prohibitive, used as a softened Imperative.

2. The Imperative forms in *-to, -tote, -tor*, are used generally when the command or prohibition is legal and formal, or when it is solemn.

Obs. 1.—Various periphrases are used for an Imperative:
as *cura ut &c., fac ut &c., fac &c.*, with Subjunctive;
and (prohibitively) *noli, nolite* with Infinitive, *cave, cavete, ne committas ut &c.* with Subjunctive.

Obs. 2.—The Future Indicative is used sometimes as a softened Imperative.

Norms: (1.) *Rufum crederes insanire: forsitan neget Rufus se adfuisse; pace tua, Rufe, dixerim.*

- (2.) Quis non crederet Rufum insanire? Quid Rufo fiat?
 (3.) Salvus sis, Rufe; utinam salvus sit Rufus.
 (4.) Sit doctus Rufus, sapiens non est.
 (5.) Veniat Rufus, quando velit; ne conferas, Rufe, culpam
 in me.
 2. Summum jus consules habento.
 (1.) Mi Rufe, cura ut valeas: fac cito venias: noli putare me
 insanire: cave displiceas Rufo: ne committas ut
 Rufo displiceas.
 (2.) Litteras ad me dabis Brundisio.
-

5. I would prefer to be a Phidias, rather than even the best carpenter. 6. All the senators that were there you would declare to be accused persons. 7. You would have thought that Sulla had come into Italy, not as an avenger of war, but an author of peace; with so much tranquillity did he lead his army through Apulia and Calabria. 8. I should like to have seen your face when you were reading this. 9. I would not, I confess, reckon him second or third in a chariot race, who has scarcely quitted the barriers when the first has already received the palm. **970.** Whether he were less thrifty of money, or of reputation, you could not easily distinguish. 1. Perhaps you may ask what that terror is, and that great panic. 2. Perhaps some brave and keen-tempered and high-souled man may be inclined to say, "You should have resisted, you should have fought against it, you should have died fighting. 3. I should like to hear why you are dissatisfied with him, who alone I believe has seen the truth. 4. About Menedemus I could wish it had been true; about the queen I wish it may be true. 5. I wish you to be persuaded that I ask nothing of you with more earnestness. 6. I would positively rather have you dread Cerberus, than say what you do say thoughtlessly. 7. I am not disposed to deny that my language appeared to

you harsh and cruel. 8. This I may venture to affirm without any hesitation, that eloquence is of all things the one most difficult.

9. I am disposed to accede readily to those who relate that Romulus founded Rome, aided by the legions of his grandfather.

990. Brother, with your good leave I would say it, this is a most pernicious sentiment to the republic.

1. Assuredly I should not a little prefer the mind of Socrates to the fortunes of all those who sat in judgment upon him.

2. Should I be angry with you, my brother? Could I be angry with you? Can I have been unwilling to see you?

3. Do not ask the same question over and over again; in dread of war what room can there be for stealing?

4. Why should I say what love brutes show in nursing and protecting their offspring till such time as they are able to defend themselves?

5. Who will not with reason wonder that the plane tree has been brought from another hemisphere only for the sake of its shade?

6. What can you do with this man? or for what hope can you reserve a creature so treacherous, so untoward?

7. Why need I enumerate the multitude of arts without which life could not have at all existed?

8. May I die if I do not think you would rather be consulted by Cæsar than be coated with gold!

9. I wish, O Romans, that you had such an abundance of brave men that this were a difficult question for you.

990. I wish this may be a source of pleasure to Piso; I see it will of glory.

1. I wish you may covet the retreat of my villa, that to its numerous excellencies the greatest recommendation may be added, of your society.

2. The language of Varro gives me hope of Cæsar; and I wish Varro himself would apply to the cause.

3. May no weal be mine if I write otherwise than I think.

4. May this be good, fortunate, and favourable to the Roman senate and people.

5. For what shall I say of medicine and jurisprudence? Would they had less authority and supremacy among us! for in that case we should not intrust to their professors, so easily as

we do, fortune, wealth, and even life itself. 6. Suppose that a good man sell his house on account of some defects which he himself is aware of, but which others do not know. 7. Grant that there is a difference between the dignity of the highest men and the lowest, there is not one degree of crime in killing illustrious men, another in killing the obscure. 8. Suppose you ask me what I consider the nature of the gods to be; perhaps I will make no reply. 9. Grant, indeed, that those are good things which are so esteemed, honours, riches, pleasures, and the rest; yet even in the enjoyment of these immoderate joy is unseemly. 1000. For, take away the poets, how few investigations and discoveries could be effected by us touching the customs, rites, and religion of the ancient Romans! what a store of knowledge on innumerable subjects would be hidden, which the verses of the poets have handed down to posterity! 1. In the first place let us do our best to be good ourselves; in the next let us take care to have our children imbued from infancy with holy doctrines and opinions. 2. Let him first curb his passions, check wrath, despise pleasures, restrain avarice, repel the other nuisances of the mind; then let him begin to rule others, when he has ceased to obey what is disgraceful and base. 3. Phavorinus said, In prosperity be not proud, and in poverty cast not down your mind; so may you know how to bear valiantly the vicissitudes of fortune. 4. Let there be two magistrates with royal authority, and let them be called consuls; let them obey no one; let the safety of the people be to them a supreme law. 5. Lay all things low with the sword, and mind no one survives from whom violence or fraud may be dreaded. 6. Let there be friendship for King Antiochus with the Roman people: let him depart from the cities, fields, villages, fortresses, on this side of Mount Taurus; let him carry forth no arms from those towns from which he may depart; if he has carried any forth, let him restore them to the exact number. 7. Take care to come as

soon as possible ; and mind you have a high spirit and good hope. 8. So live with an inferior as thou wouldst wish a superior to live with thee. 9. "A dead man," says the law in the Twelve Tables, "**do** not bury or burn in the city." **1010.** Pray commission somebody to inquire whether any land is for sale in that district. 1. Grant this indulgence to the boy, if it shall seem good to thee. 2. Beware of supposing that I have abandoned the care of the commonwealth. 3. Do not judge, O Lupus, from our silence, what we either approve or disapprove. 4. You will say, Do not write at all. How shall I the better escape those who wish to misrepresent? 5. Do not consider of what value the man is. 6. Before I have made a halt in some place or other, you will look for neither long letters from me nor always in my own hand. 7. Do not think that it is from indolence that I do not write to you with my own hand. 8. I have indeed written to Plancus and Oppius, since you asked it; but if it shall seem good to you, do not consider it necessary to give the letter, for, as they have done everything for your sake, I fear they may think it superfluous. 9. Do not hereafter recommend me to Cæsar; do not even recommend yourself, if you will listen to me. **1020.** Do not envy thy brother; he is at rest, at length free, safe, immortal. 1. I have written a new Introduction to the Academic Questions, and sent it to you; cut off the other, and fasten this on. 2. Give no cause that every one who lately admired your writings may inquire how so feeble a mind can have conceived such grand and solid things

VIII. INFINITIVE; GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVE; SUPINES; PARTICIPLES.

- (1.) The Infinitive Present is sometimes used for the finite verb, chiefly in describing rapid or continuous action. This use is called the Historic Infinitive. It occa-

sionally occurs even in subordinate clauses, after conjunctions.

- (2) The Infinitive is the substantive form of the verb : it stands as subject or object of many verbs, and sometimes even after prepositions. The Gerunds and Supines are used as Oblique Cases of the Infinitive. The Gerunds, and Supine in *-um*, as well as the Infinitive, may govern cases of nouns. When the verb is one which governs an Accusative, it is usual to throw the noun into the case of the Gerund, and, instead of the Gerund, to use the Gerundive Participle in *-dus* in attributive agreement with the noun.
- (3.) The Genitive Gerund or Gerundive in *-di* (*-dæ* &c.), follows —
 - (a.) Many Substantives, as : *ars, amor, causa, copia, consuetudo, cura, cupido, consilium, desiderium, difficultas, facultas, finis, forma, genus, jus, initium, labor, laus, libertas, libido, licentia, materia, modus, mos, mora, nomen, occasio, ordo, potestas, principium, ratio, scientia, sors, spatium, spes, studium, tempus, timor, venia, vis, voluntas, usus* &c.
 - (b.) Certain Adjectives, as : *avidus, cupidus, ignarus, peritus, studiosus* &c.
- (4.) The Dative Gerund or Gerundive in *-do* (*-dæ* &c.), follows—
 - (a.) Adjectives of *fitness*, as : *commodus, idoneus, opportunus, par, utilis* &c.
 - (b.) Certain Substantives, as : *dies, locus, comitia, decemvir, septemvir, triumvir* &c., of which it expresses the purpose.
 - (c.) Certain verbal phrases, as : *operam dare, impendere* &c. So, *Esse solvendo* (*i. e. par*), “to be solvent.”
- (5.) The Ablative Gerund or Gerundive in *-do* (*-dâ* &c.) is used to express cause, manner, instrument &c. ; and also after the prepositions *ab, de, ex, in, cum*.
- (6.) The Accusative Gerund or Gerundive, in *-dum* (*-dam* &c.) follows the Prepositions *ad, inter, ob* &c.

(7.) The neuter Gerundive of an Intransitive Verb is used impersonally to express duty, meetness, or necessity. It may govern the case governed by its verb, and may be accompanied, or not, by an Ablative or Dative of the Agent.

(8.) The Gerundive of a Transitive Verb is used in predicative or attributive agreement with Nouns, to express meetness, duty, or necessity.

Note 1. The Gerundive is elegantly joined to the object of some verbs, as, *conduco, curo, do, loco, relinquo, sumo, suscipio* &c., to express the purpose to be fulfilled.

(9.) The Supine in *-um* is used after verbs of motion, to express the end or object of the motion.

Note 2. Observe the phrases, *perditum ire, pessum ire*, and the impersonal use of *iri* with the Supine in *-um*, in lieu of a passive infinitive future.

(10.) The Supine in *-u* is used as an ablative of respect after many adjectives, the nouns *fas, nefas, opus* &c., and a few verbs, as *pudet, piget*, &c.

Note 3. Supines are in fact cases of a verbal noun of the fourth declension (*u-s*).

(11.) Participles are the Adjectives of the Verb, used attributively and predicatively, and having power to govern cases. Like Adjectives they may stand elliptically for *men* or *things*.

(12.) An attributive Participle with Noun may be used (as the Greek Infinitive with Article) to express a fact or a complex idea.

Note 4. The Participle of the Perfect Passive is elegantly joined to the object of certain Verbs; as, *cupio, curo, do, facio, habeo, nolo, oportet, opus est, reddo, volo* &c. to express fulfilment. (See *note 1.*)

(13.) Participles are absolutely used with Nouns in the Ablative Case; or Nouns with Nouns and Adjectives, understanding the Participle of *being*.

- (14.) The Participle, both attributive and absolute, is used as a compendious substitute for an Adverbial subordinate sentence, consecutive, causal, temporal, conditional, or concessive.

Note 5. The Future Participle in *-rus* is used as a compendious substitute for a final sentence.

Note 6. When a Participle abbreviates a comparative sentence, the comparative particle is prefixed to it. So the particles, *quamvis*, *quanquam*, *nisi*, may be prefixed to participles.

- (15.) The Participial attributive construction is also used to abbreviate an adjectival (relative) sentence.

Norms: (1.) Rufus unumquodque vas in manus sumere, laudare, mirari.

- (2.) Rufus vult abire: Rufo proderit adesse: multum interest inter dare et accipere.

- (3.) Rufus artem docendi didicit: Rufus peritus est cantandi: Rufus cupidus est videndæ urbis.

- (4.) Hic locus est commodus piscando: comitia indicuntur consulibus creandis: Rufus triumvir est constituendæ reipublicæ: Rufus operam dabat scribendo: Rufus solvendo non erat.

- (5.) Rufus pugnando vicit: Rufus in uxore eligendâ felix erat: a certando desistam: pars honesti versatur in tribuendo suum cuique.

- (6.) Rufus ad largiendum effusus est: inter bibendum dormiebam: Rufus pecuniam accepit ob prodendam urbem: Rufus ad coercendos barbaros missus est.

- (7.) A Rufo laborandum est: utendum est ætate.

- (8.) Respublica conservanda est: Rufus consul erat laudandus: Rufus monumentum faciendum curavit.

- (9.) Spectatum veniunt: visum ibo urbem: Rufus perditum it rempublicam, ipse vero pessum ibit: puto urbem captum iri.

- (10.) Hoc visu miscrum est, dictu turpe, factu nefas.

- (11.) Rufo est placens uxor: Rufum ova conquirentem vidi:

causa desperata est : jacet corpus dormientis, ut mortui : male parta male dilabuntur.

- (12.) Et receptus Hannibal et bellum adversus Eumenem motum Prusiam suspectum faciebat : Rufus male administratæ provinciæ arguitur : hoc cognitum habeo : illud tibi effectum reddam : Rufus missos faciet honores : curis te levatum volo : rem integram servatam oportuit : properato opus est.
- (13.) Hoc feci, Rufo monente : hoc feci, Rufo auctore : hoc feci, Rufo invito.
- (14.) In provincia habitabo nihil contra leges faciens (= ita ut faciam) : id me sciente factum est (= ita ut ego scirem) : nihil affirmo mihi ipse diffidens (= quia diffido) : Flaminius religione neglectâ cecidit (= quia religionem neglexerat) : mihi dormienti somnium visum est (= dum dormio) : Philippo moriente regnat Alexander (= quum moritur Philippus) : laudes offendunt ineptè dictæ (= si ineptè dicantur) : me sciente, nemo te lædet (= dummodo ego sciam) : non expectanti mihi Rufus supervenit (= etsi non expectaveram) : perditis divitiis tamen se virtus sustentat (= etsi perditæ sint divitiæ) : venit Rufus exercitum ducturus : jacebat Rufus quasi mortuus : omnia facta sunt tanquam me inspiciente : Rufum quamvis recusantem perpuli.
- (15.) Pisistratus Homeri libros confusos antea disposuit (= qui confusi erant).

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3. The king at first feared nothing, suspected nothing.
 4. Then again the Roman camp was disturbed by the sedition of the troops and the dissension of the consuls. 5. The enemy, with a sudden shout, began to drive our men from the rampart with arrows and stones. 6. Then the judges laughed, the advocate was angry, the audience stared.

7. After they had broken into the house, they sought the king in different directions; they slew some sleeping, others meeting them; they pried into hidden places; they broke open those that were shut; they filled all parts with uproar and confusion.

8. Avaricious men are not only tormented with the passion of acquiring, but also with the fear of losing.

9. A great part of the Babylonians had stationed themselves on the walls, eager to become acquainted with Alexander.

1030. Habit and practice both sharpen acuteness in understanding, and quicken rapidity of expression.

1. Those who aim at the highest will go higher than those who, despairing of reaching the mark they wish, stop immediately at the lowest point. For this reason I shall be more entitled to excuse, if I do not pass over even trifling things.

2. I rejoice that you are desirous of bringing about peace between the citizens.

3. The difficulty of supporting an office through weakness, is wholly inapplicable to the majesty of God.

4. Either pleasures are foregone for the sake of obtaining greater pleasures, or pains are undergone for the sake of escaping greater pains.

5. Frugality is the science of avoiding superfluous expenses, or the art of using property with moderation.

6. The Germans do not occupy themselves with agriculture, nor has any one a fixed amount of land, or exclusive boundaries, lest they change their love of making war for agriculture.

7. A desire seized Romulus and Remus of founding a city on the spot where they had been exposed and brought up.

8. Hannibal increased his reputation by his bold attempt of crossing the Alps.

9. All judicial proceedings have been devised for the sake of terminating controversies or punishing crimes.

1040. Iron, when red, is not fit for hammering.

1. This water is good for drinking.

2. No seed is good for sowing after four years.

3. Coarse papyrus is not fit for writing.

4. Who is so fit for running as I?

5. Dry wood is a proper material for eliciting fire.

6. When I was at Apamea,

the chief men of many cities laid before me, that the supplies decreed to lieutenants were too large, seeing that the cities were not in a condition to pay. 7. A great quantity of stones was at hand, which old Tyre supplied; wood was brought down from Mount Libanus for constructing rafts and towers. 8. Within these ten years we have both elected and abolished from the commonwealth the ten commissioners for drawing up laws. 9. The Transalpine Gauls took possession of a spot for the building of a town, not far from the place where Aquileia now stands. **1050.** The spring, as it were, represents youth, and exhibits the promise of the future fruits; the rest of the time is adapted for reaping and gathering the fruits. 1. There are some games not without their use for sharpening the wits of boys. 2. Cleanthes drew water, and hired out his hands for watering a garden. 3. I indeed think that virtue is given to men by instructing and persuading, not by threats, and violence, and fear. 4. Socrates, by questioning and interrogating, used to draw forth the opinions of those with whom he discoursed. 5. The laws of Lycurgus train youth to labour, by hunting, running, hungering, thirsting, being chilled and heated. 6. It is right that a man should be both generous in giving and not strict in reclaiming. 7. That commander cannot keep an army under control who does not control himself, nor be severe in judging who does not choose that others should be severe judges towards him. 8. It is a difficult subject, and much and often inquired into, whether, in conferring a magistracy, or enacting a law, or trying a culprit, it is better to vote secretly or openly. 9. Who can think that quickness of talent was wanting to L. Brutus, who guessed so acutely about the kissing of his mother, according to the oracle of Apollo? **1060.** Virtue is seen most of all in despising and rejecting pleasure. 1. Who does not know that the chief power of the orator consists in exciting men's minds either to anger, or hatred,

or grief, or in recalling them from these same emotions to mildness and pity? 2. Many persons use care in getting horses, but are negligent in choosing friends. 3. No one is more unyielding in granting pardon than he who has often deserved to ask for it. 4. We are inclined not only to learn, but also to teach. 5. To think well and to act rightly is sufficient for a good and happy life. 6. As the ox was born for ploughing, the dog for tracking, so man was born for two things, for understanding and acting. 7. Cæsar was blamed, because, during the performance, he occupied himself in reading letters and memorials. 8. The riper the berry of the olive, the fatter is the juice, and the less pleasant; and the best time for gathering is when the berry begins to grow black. 9. Alexander, having taken the cup, handed the letter to his physician, and while he drank, fixed his eyes upon his countenance as he read it.

1070. Similarity of character is the firmest bond for uniting friendships.

1. Pythagoras went to Babylon to learn the motions of the heavenly bodies, and the origin of the world; thence he directed his course to Crete and Lacedæmon, to become acquainted with the laws of Minos and Lycurgus. 2. The ambassadors having brought back no intelligence involving an immediate cause of war, the prætor Atilius was sent with a fleet to Greece for the protection of the allies. 3. The eyelids, which are the coverings of the eyes, very soft to the touch, are most skilfully formed, both for inclosing the pupils, lest anything should fall upon them, and for disclosing them. 4. Each one must exercise his own judgment. 5. We must penetrate to the city through the defile. 6. We ought to have resisted Cæsar when he was weak. 7. No one ever consulted a soothsayer how one ought to live with parents, children, and friends. 8. The scholars of Pythagoras were obliged to be five years silent. 9. Seleucus, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, were at hand, already powerful in resources, with whom Eumenes had to fight. **1080.** It will be necessary to

heal, by some powerful lenitive, the very heavy wound of
 Spurrinna, who has lost his son while absent. 1. Young
 men ought to acquire ; old men ought to enjoy. 2. It
 must either be denied that a God exists, or those who admit
 it must confess that he is engaged in something. 3. Law
 is a supreme rule, implanted in nature, which commands
 those things that ought to be done, and forbids the opposite.
 4. The body must be exercised, that it may obey the reason,
 in executing business and enduring labour. 5. The
 praise of the good is the echo of virtue ; and, because it is
 generally the attendant of good actions, it ought not to be
 despised by good men. 6. An orator must observe what
 is becoming, not in sentiment only, but also in expression.
 7. The beauty of the world, and the regularity of the
 celestial phenomena, compel us to confess, both that there
 is some superior and eternal nature, and that it ought to be
 venerated and admired by the human race. 8. It does
 not seem to me that another topic should be sought for
 because these men have come ; but we should say something
 worth their hearing. 9. Every state must be ruled by
 some counsel, in order that it may be permanent ; and that
 counsel must either be allotted to one or to certain select
 persons, or must be undertaken by the multitude and by all.
1090. Many writers, speaking of the Trojan times, call the
 country of the Myrmidons Thessaly ; the tragic writers do
 it more frequently, but it should by no means be allowed
 them. 1. Amulius gave the boys, born of Rhea Silvia,
 to his servants to throw into the Tiber. 2. When they
 had been left by the retiring stream, the shepherd Faus-
 tulus found and carried them to Laurentia, his wife, to be
 educated. 3. All the rest of the booty the commanders
 gave to the soldiers to carry off. 4. The same things must
 be done in the senate on a less ample scale ; for we must
 leave many others an opportunity of speaking, and we must
 avoid the suspicion of a display of talent. 5. The
 exploits of the Romans are not to be compared either with

the Greeks, or with any other nation. 6. If the Gauls attempt to make war, we shall have to recall Marius from the shades. 7. When the studies of the youth are to be extended beyond his paternal threshold, it will be necessary to look out for a Latin rhetorician, the strictness and purity of whose school is ascertained. 8. Alexander restrained his soldiers from the devastation of Asia, alleging that those things ought not to be destroyed which they came to possess. 9. L. Tarquinius vowed the erection of a temple in the Capitol to Jupiter Best Greatest, during the Sabine war. **1100.** I am not displeased that my letter has been circulated ; nay, I have even given it myself to many persons to copy. 1. Alexander went to Jupiter Ammon to consult respecting his origin. 2. Fabius Pictor was sent to Delphi, to the oracle, to inquire by what prayers and supplications the Romans might appease the gods. 3. The Helvetian war being ended, the ambassadors of almost all Gaul assembled about Cæsar to offer congratulations. 4. Cocks understand the stars, and distinguish in the day-time the spaces of the hours by their note ; they go to roost with the sun, and at the fourth military watch recall us to care and labour. 5. The Saguntines requesting that, as far as they could safely, they might go to see Italy, guides were given them. 6. Hannibal, unconquered in Italy, was recalled to defend his country. 7. The more brief a narrative is, the more perspicuous and easy to be understood will it become. 8. It is difficult to express how much courtesy and affability of conversation win the minds of men. 9. Wickedness quickly steals upon us ; virtue is difficult to be found, and needs a ruler and guide. **1110.** What is so pleasant to know and hear as a discourse adorned with wise sentiments and weighty words? 1. I am at a loss for advice ; you will do what seems best to be done. 2. Hannibal, marvellous to relate, in two days and two nights reached Adrumetum, which is distant from Zama about three hundred miles.

3. Glory, despised at one time, often returns in larger measure. 4. Of animals, some are devoid of reason, some in the enjoyment of reason. 5. The consciousness of having spent life well and done many good acts is very delightful. 6. When the destruction of Saguntum was announced at Rome, the Fathers were seized with shame for having given no assistance. 7. When the Athenians were alarmed by an eclipse of the sun, Pericles relieved them from fear, by relating the causes of that event. 8. Hamilcar, when he arrived at Carthage, perceived the commonwealth in a very different condition from what he had hoped. 9. Hold this a settled principle, that nothing could have been formed without a cause. **1120.** Pompey has no strength, no position to which they may flock who wish the commonwealth maintained. 1. He who cares for his country is not so miserable as he who desires its overthrow. 2. It is resolved that the legions be disbanded at the close of the war. 3. A very great earthquake took place in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, twelve cities of Asia having been levelled in one night. 4. Now I have lost all the friends by whose help I once defended the state. 5. At the instigation of Cæsar, and by his help, Metellus was reconciled with Cicero. 6. Brutus created for his own colleague Valerius, by whose aid he had expelled the kings. 7. Augustus travelled frequently into the east and the west, accompanied by Livia. 8. Lentulus, Cethegus, and other men of illustrious name, were put to death in prison by the authority of the senate. 9. They say that Æschines, at the request of the Rhodians, read his own oration, and then that of Demosthenes, each with the loudest applause. **1130.** Augustus was born in the consulship of Cicero and Antonius, on the 24th of September, a little before sunrise. 1. Thales the Milesian was the first who predicted an eclipse of the sun, which took place in the reign of Alyattes. 2. A peroration of Galba is extant, which, when we were boys, was

so much esteemed that we even got it by heart. 3. Know that no one dined in the consulship of Caninius ; that no crime was committed in his consulship. 4. Ancient historians tell us in whose consulship the embassy of the philosophers came from Athens to Rome. 5. Wisdom is the only thing which banishes sorrow from our minds, which suffers us not to shudder with fear, by the instruction of which we can live in tranquillity. 6. Under the command of Pausanias, Mardonius was driven from Greece, with two hundred thousand foot, and twenty thousand horse. 7. A spacious house often becomes a disgrace to its owner, if it be without visitors, and especially if it used once to be frequented when it had another owner. 8. There is a difference between the case of a man who is oppressed by calamity, and of one who seeks better things when his affairs are in no respect unprosperous. 9. Mithridates carried on war with the Romans for forty-four years, with various success. **1140.** Darius, having heard the news of the ill health of Alexander, marched with the greatest rapidity to the Euphrates. 1. Theopompus, the Lacedæmonian, having changed garments with his wife, escaped from custody as a woman. 2. Isocrates arose, when Gorgias, Protagoras, and the others whom I have mentioned, were already old men. 3. The effects of lightning are wonderful : money is melted, while the purse is entire ; the sword is liquefied, while the scabbard remains. 4. Octavius died suddenly, as he was leaving Macedonia, before he could declare himself a candidate for the consulship, leaving behind him Octavia the elder, Octavia the younger, and also Augustus. 5. About twenty-seven senators followed Vibius Virrius home, and feasted with him ; and having abstracted their minds as much as they could, by means of wine, from the sense of the impending evil, they all took poison. 6. Physicians, having found the cause of a disease, think that the cure is found. 7. The father of Tiberius remained alone in the party of

Antonius, and escaped first to Præneste, and then to Naples ; and having in vain offered emancipation to the slaves, he fled into Sicily. 8. Seneca relates that Tiberius, having suddenly called for his attendants, and no one answering, rose, and his strength failing him, fell not far off from the bed.

9. When Servius Tullius reigned at Rome, Pisistratus was tyrant at Athens. 1150. After the death of Augustus,

Tiberius discoursed much, in the senate, of the extent of the empire, with the modesty peculiar to himself. 1. Pompey

having conquered Mithridates in a battle, compelled him to flee to the Bosphorus. 2. Scipio having put on his garments and shoes, went out of the chamber, and having walked

a little in the portico, saluted Lælius on his arrival. 3. My father Hamilcar went into Spain as commander when I

was a little boy not more than nine years old. 4. When pleasures rules, all the greatest virtues must be prostrate.

5. Pompey, on the capture of Jerusalem, touched nothing that belonged to that temple. 6. The litter in which

Tiberius was travelling being obstructed by brambles, he almost beat to death the pioneer, a centurion of the first

cohort, while stretched upon the ground. 7. When the tribunitian power had been granted by the senators to the

people, arms dropped from their hands, faction was extinguished, and that balance of power was discovered in

which alone the safety of the state consisted. 8. Democritus, when his eyesight was lost, could not distinguish

black and white, but he could good and evil, justice and injustice, honourable and base things, useful and useless.

9. When nature and virtue are our guides, no error can possibly be committed. 1160. I wish you would inform

me whether Crassus died during the lifetime of his father, the consular Publius Crassus. 1. The glory of great

deeds will be taken from no one in his life, and the knowledge of the best arts not even after his death. 2.

Quinctius Cincinnatus, the deliverer of a besieged consul and army, being called from the plough, became dictator,

and again, after he had laid down the fasces, returned to his little patrimony of four acres ; and so did Fabricius and Curius, the one after having driven Pyrrhus from the bounds of Italy, the other after he had subjugated the Sabines.

3. Alexander besieged Miletus, which resisted him ; and when he had taken it, he marched to Halicarnassus ; and after he had taken all the intervening cities, he besieged this strongly fortified city, and having conquered it without trouble, he levelled it to the ground.

4. An oath is a religious affirmation ; what you have promised, therefore, with the attestation of God, must be observed.

5. In the three hundred and second year after Rome was built, the form of government was changed again, the supreme power being transferred from the consuls to the decemviri.

6. Antiochus was at Ephesus, heedless of the Roman war, as if the Romans would not cross into Asia.

7. A yoke is made of three spears, two being fixed in the ground, and one tied across above them.

8. This not only cannot be praised, but not even be allowed, that we should not defend even those who are most completely strangers to us, though our own friends accuse them.

9. What I am saying tends to this, that, though every thing be lost, virtue seems able to support herself.

1170. What anxiety would trouble the wicked, if the fear of punishment were removed ?

1. Scipio, by the overthrow of two cities, destroyed not only actual, but future wars.

2. Eclipses are not visible everywhere, sometimes on account of the clouds, more frequently because the sphere of the earth opposes.

3. The old Romans all wished that kingly power should be exercised, as the charm of liberty had not yet been experienced.

4. When a vessel has been put in rapid motion, after the rowers have stopped, the vessel itself retains its movement and progress, though the force and impulse of the oars have been suspended.

5. Coelius writes that Caius Flaminius fell at Trasimenus, to the severe injury of the republic, by ne-

greeting the rites of religion. 6. The sons of Tiberius Gracchus, grandsons of Scipio Africanus, died in the lifetime of their mother Cornelia, daughter of Africanus. 7. The moon both, when subject and opposite to the sun, darkens its rays and light, and itself too falling into the shadow of the earth, when it is opposite to the sun, is suddenly eclipsed. 8. When he had conquered many cities in Lyeia and Caria, he dispersed the fleet of the Persians, which fought bravely under the command of Tithraustes. 9. Crocodiles and river tortoises and some serpents, though born out of the water, as soon as ever they can exert themselves, make for the water. **1180.** Fear from without, the strongest bond of union, knit their minds, though full of mutual jealousy and hostility. 1. Catiline proceeds to the army prepared in Etruria by Manlius, with a view to march upon the city. 2. The Athenians charged Aleibiades with having refused to besiege Cyme, because he had taken a bribe from the king of Persia. 3. Vitellius, after firing the temple of Jupiter Best Greatest, repenting of the deed, threw the blame on others. 4. A large proportion of sins would be put a stop to, were there a witness standing by those who are going to sin. 5. Cæsar married Calpurnia, daughter of Lucius Piso, who was to succeed him in the consulship. 6. Horatius Coeles dared a deed which should have more renown with posterity than belief. 7. The blood is distributed to the whole body from the heart through very many veins, reaching to all parts of the body. 8. How many events foretold by the diviners have come to pass? 9. Nothing involves us in greater evils than our adapting ourselves to public opinion, fancying those things best which have been received with greatest unanimity. **1190.** I confess that I too in youth, distrusting my own talents, sought the aid of learning. 1. I am pleased with the Hector of Nævius, who not only rejoices that he is praised, but adds also, by a man that is praised. 2. All things

delight us more when lacked, than when uninterruptedly enjoyed. 3. The limbs of Alexander, when he had scarcely entered the river, began to shiver and be rigid. 4. Nothing was so pernicious to the Lacedæmonians as the abolition of the discipline of Lycurgus. 5. Not only was a kind answer made to the ambassadors, but also Philip's son Demetrius, who was a hostage at Rome, was given to the ambassadors to carry back to his father. 6. Antigonus delivered up the dead body of Eumenes to his friends for sepulture. 7. Caligula carried his arrogance so far as to exhibit himself for adoration to those who approached him. 8. The consul Q. Fabius, with a view to reconcile the feelings of the commons, distributed the wounded soldiers to the senators to take care of ; most were assigned to the Fabii, and were nowhere better cared for. 9. Augustus took care to have Antony's will opened and read in full assembly. **1200.** One Diomedon, at the request of Artaxerxes king of Persia, undertook to bribe Epaminondas. 1. Those persons who will enjoy pleasures without being subject to pains in consequence, and those who preserve self-command, without being prevailed upon by pleasure to do what they think unfit to be done, obtain the greatest pleasure by resigning pleasure. 2. Not a day passed without Alexander Severus doing some kind, condescending, pious act ; and this without embarrassing the treasury. 3. The earth spontaneously gives various food to animals, without their labour. 4. It happened to me and Cotta, without our hope, but according to the wish of both of us, that we came to you to-day. 5. It is known that Diogenes, when Alexander came to Corinth to him, remained sitting, without paying any regard to the majesty of the king. 6. It is hard to say whether, in conducting his expeditions, Frederick was more cautious or daring : he never led his army through dangerous routes, without having thoroughly explored the several positions. 7. The prætor, without consulting the senate, without ac-

quainting the consuls, of his own single motion brought in a bill, "Would they will and order war to be declared against the Rhodians?" 8. A man may have right opinions without being able to express his opinions with eloquence. 9. For my own part I never sent one letter home without there being a second for you. **1210.** He never recommended his sons to the people, without adding, If they shall deserve.

IX. THE CASES.

1. The Eunuch was acted twice in one day, and obtained a higher price than any writer's comedy before it. 2. Passion, a blind and rash mistress of the mind, abuses bodily powers, those very baneful ministers. 3. Tullia could not but die, since she was born a human being. 4. It was never known, even by hearsay, that a crocodile, or a cat, or an ibis was injured by an Egyptian. 5. The senators and plebeians, weak and unarmed bodies, Tiberius mocked by a pretended hesitation. 6. Money, honours, beauty, health, are very trifling when present; and how long they will be present, can nowise be surely known. 7. If neither you nor I have done these things, poverty has not permitted us to do them. 8. Rufus and I, and some of our colleagues, have erred greatly in supposing that we might possibly become popular. 9. When Antonius had thus spoken, Sulpicius and Cotta seemed in doubt which speaker's discourse approached nearer to the truth. **1220.** Cassander sent the son and mother to the citadel of Amphipolis, to be under guard. 1. My friend Dionysius, who is with me, as well as Nicias of Cos, was not of opinion that the Piræus is a town. 2. Let us leave out Dicæarchus, with Aristoxenus, his contemporary and schoolfellow, men of great learning. 3. My country-house has abundance of pork, kid, lamb, poultry, milk, cheese, and honey. 4.

The prosperous fortunes and happy circumstances of the wicked, in the opinion of some, confute all influence and power of the gods. 5. Both the Scipios urge me daily and nightly not to suffer them or their troops, your fellow-soldiers, who for eight years were invincible in these parts, or the republic itself, to remain unavenged. 6. The elders staid in the city ; the youths who could bear arms, and the flower of the senate, retired to the citadel ; the rest of the population, chiefly plebeians, went to the Janicular hill : thence one portion dispersed over the country, another resorted to the neighbouring towns. 7. Neither the two Gracchi, who cared most for the advantages of the commons of Rome, nor Lucius Sulla, who, without scruple, bestowed everything on those he pleased, ventured to meddle with the Campanian lands. 8. Civilis ordered the wives and children of all the troops to take their station in the rear, as incentives to victory, or as a disgrace in case of defeat. 9. The consulships which Vitellius had bestowed were repealed by a law of Domitian's proposing ; and the funeral of a censor was celebrated for Flavius Sabinus : instances of that fickle fortune which confounds the high with the low.

1230. What man is there to whom these temples, the view of the city, the enjoyment of freedom, in fine this light itself, and this common fatherland, are not a thing both dear and moreover sweet and delightful. 1. Hail thou first addressed as father of thy country, thou first to earn a triumph in the toga, and a laurel for the tongue. 2. The law is, if the head of a house dies, let his slaves and money belong to the kin of the father's side, and to the clansmen. 3. It befits a judge to consider, not what he himself wishes, but what law and religion oblige. 4. We must consider whether it belongs to an honest man and a good citizen to remain in a city where he will not be independent. 5. What sort of orator, and how powerful a person in speaking, do you suppose it requires to write history ? 6. Hannibal occupied an eminence safe and

convenient in other respects, save that it was at a distance from water. 7. Livius is of their opinion, who will have it that the number of lictors also was derived from the neighbouring Etruscans, from whom was adopted the curule chair and the bordered gown. 8. Solon made it a capital offence, if a man stood neuter in a time of civil commotion.

9. You see that all that money, which ought to have been given to the states for corn, has been used by Verres for his own profit. **1240.** It is customary with the Gauls, to

stop travellers, even against their will, and inquire of them what they have severally heard or learnt on every subject.

1. Philodamus said, it was not customary with the Greeks for women to sit at table with men. 2. All the troops

were reviewed, amounting to three veteran legions, with one of recruits, and eight hundred cavalry. 3. Au-

gustus very often exhibited the game of Troy, selecting older and younger boys, as he thought it an ancient and seemly fashion, that the temper of noble blood should thus distinguish itself. 4. In the porch of Nero's golden

palace, stood a colossus of a hundred and twenty feet, representing himself. 5. The length of the temple of Diana

of Ephesus is four hundred and twenty-five feet, the breadth two hundred and twenty; there are a hundred and twenty seven pillars of sixty feet in height. 6. The fleet of

Xerxes consisted of twelve hundred long vessels; his land forces of seven hundred thousand infantry, and four hundred thousand cavalry. 7. Julius Cæsar adapted

the year to the sun's course, that it might consist of three hundred and sixty-five days. 8. As to the army

of Marcellus, it was resolved that such of them, as were fugitives of Cannæ, should be transported to Sicily, and there serve as long as war existed in Italy. 9. Mago,

in the senate at Carthage, explained his brother's exploits in Italy; how that he had fought pitched battles with six commanders, four of whom were consuls, two, a dictator and a master of the horse. **1250.** First of all among the

Greeks, Thales of Miletus investigated the principle of a solar eclipse. 1. The first of Roman race to publish the principle of a solar and lunar eclipse was Sulpicius Gallus, who was consul with Marcellus. 2. Brutus, by vote of the senate, moved the people that all members of the Tarquinian family should be banished. 3. Otho's men had no bloodless victory; for such of them as inconsiderately pursued, the cavalry, wheeling round, cut off. 4. I should not easily say that any one applied himself with more zeal than Servius Sulpicius to every branch of liberal learning. 5. I send you this letter on my route from Athens. 6. The Gauls had this comfort in view, that they would soon regain what they had lost. 7. Words were vain in that situation. 8. I give you the same advice I give myself, that we avoid the eyes of men, since we cannot so easily avoid their tongues. 9. All the other states would not hesitate to admit our people into their own citizenship, if we had the same privilege that others have. **1260.** What reason is there why Greek scholars should read Latin poets, but not read philosophers? 1. The Romans kept the field from sunrise till late in the day. 2. Between genius and eloquence there is very little room left for art. 3. The senators, thinking that the matter would come to the ultimate issue of a conflict, made Appius Claudius consul. 4. One whom fortune never deceives does not easily reflect upon the uncertainties of chance. 5. The Roman army had filled all the plain that lies between the Palatine and Capitoline hills. 6. When the envoys with Volturius came to that place, a shout arose from both sides at once. 7. That you may not marvel by what means this freedman had so much influence with Verres, I will briefly explain to you what sort of man he is. 8. If you, the Ætolians, are touched by no regard for the Argive state, nor by the peril lest the contagion spread farther, we, the Romans, put the best construction on your policy. 9. Can any one charge the army of Cannæ with flight or panic,

in which more than fifty thousand men fell? **1270.** A certain actor addressed the poet Accius by name on the stage: Accius brought an action of tort against him. 1. Who could not put down the lusts of inferior men, if the very persons who ought to put them down, were not guilty of the same lustfulness? 2. He who has in silence taken away what is another's, for the purpose making a profit, is guilty of theft. 3. If in pulling down a wall a man has promised indemnification for possible damage, he will not be bound to make good a flaw which the arch has caused. 4. On those who are clearly convicted of capital offences, punishment must be inflicted in the manner of our ancestors. 5. The man was not so much the enemy of Sthenius as to say that he was guilty of a capital offence. 6. The priest Carsidius, accused of having helped with corn Tacfarinas, a public enemy, was acquitted, and Caius Gracchus upon a similar charge. 7. After the tribune had twice accused Fabius of a finable offence, in the third instance he said that he accused him capitally. 8. The dictator Furius, during the engagement, vowed a temple to Juno Moneta, under the penalty of which vow having returned victorious to Rome, he resigned the dictatorship. 9. I myself too shall rejoice to have provided, according to my ability, for the commemoration of the exploits of the leading people of the world. **1280.** Juba's approach was announced to Curio; but for some time he could not be brought to credit it, such reliance had he on his own success. 1. Cato was both a skilful farmer, and an experienced politician, and a good lawyer, and a great commander and a fair orator, and very fond of literature. 2. Since Pompeius and the consuls quitted Italy, trust me, I am not in my right mind. 3. Can a son be disinherited of his father's estate, whom the father has not specially mentioned in his will? 4. Tarquinius, as soon as he was his own master, removed to Rome with his wife and property. 5. Timasitheus of Lipari, fearing God himself, inspired the masses also, who

generally resemble their ruler, with a proper sense of religion.

6. They provide that one, who has more left him than he may take without scruple, shall release the heir by weight and scale from the terms of the will.

7. Eager struggles for office, and ambitious rivalries, usually tend to the overthrow of a commonwealth.

8. We who did not allow religion to be violated by impious men, have obtained on the part of the senate, of Italy, of all nations in short, the award of having preserved our country.

9. Some of those who had surrendered, having noticed the customary route of our army at that time, went to the Nervii by night.

1290. Some maladies of the mind are thought to arise from fear, as the hatred of women, like that of Attilus; as the same feeling towards the human race, like what we have heard of Timon.

1. Quick-wittedness is also deemed a credit on account of the mind's rapid survey of many things in a short time.

2. That single day, on which he returned to his country, was to Cicero as good as immortality.

3. Cæsar saw no reason for having a conference with Ariovistus, the more so because, the day before, the Germans could not be restrained from hurling darts against the Romans.

4. I am in suspense of mind from expectation of Corfinium, on which the safety of the commonwealth is staked.

5. It is foolish to remember those things on account of which you forget yourself.

6. Did not those nuptial flutes remind you of that marriage?

7. Quinctius recollects your power not less frequently than your justice.

8. It is painful to a delicate-minded man to ask anything great of one whom he thinks he has obliged.

9. The decemvirs published laws, which have the name of the Twelve Tables, engraven on copper.

1300. He who distrusts the perpetual tenure of his property must needs fear lest he should some day lose it and be miserable.

1. Sacrovir had seized Arretium, and the noblest children of the Gauls, there engaged in liberal studies.

2. Piso never had any time free from forensic speaking, or

from writing, or from thought. 3. It is not noticed, by one who lives in study and labour, when old age steals on.

4. Rufus, first a common soldier, then a captain, afterwards prefect of the camp, was for calling back the hard soldiers' life of yore. 5. One who, being free, has refused to enrol himself, the Roman people consider to have pronounced against his own freedom. 6. In short I am used to consider that an honour, which not for the sake of future benefit, but on account of great services, is offered and given to illustrious men. 7. Dionysius took the golden robe off the Olympian Jupiter, and threw over him a woollen cloak, saying that this was adapted to every season of the year. 8. The laws of Cæsar order water and fire to be denied to one who has been condemned for violence or treason. 9. I should wish a letter from you to meet me, instructing me in the entire state of public affairs, that I may not arrive a perfect stranger. **1310.** As Theopompus by the tumour and elevation of his style interferes with the concise sentences of Thucydides, while Demosthenes does the same to Lysias, so the language of the later authors, piled up as it were to a greater height, has obstructed the lights of Cato. 1. The whole army of Cæsar was overcome with such vexation on account of the defeat, and with such eagerness to repair the disgrace, that all were at once inflamed with the desire of battle. 2. When the Gauls came close under the works, they either impaled themselves on the pikes before they were aware, or fell into the ditches and were stabbed. 3. Shall not the mark of the censor's severe judgment be branded on the man who, for filthy lucre, has robbed a guiltless citizen of his country, his fortune, and his children? 4. Tissaphernes sued to Agesilaus for an armistice, under pretence that he was doing his best to bring the king and the Lacedæmonians to terms. 5. I agreed with Deiotarus that he should appear in my camp with all his forces. 6. The messengers found Deiotarus scattering seed with his own hand.

7. Glaucia used to advise the people, when any law was read, to attend to the first line. 8. Agesilaus obeyed the commands of the magistrates with as great modesty as if he were a private individual in the public square at Sparta. 9. A vote of the senate passed, that the dictator should ask the people for two ædiles out of the senators. **1320.** If Xerxes, after having walked over

the sea, and sailed over the land, with those great fleets and forces, were to say he wished to carry off honey from Hymettus, he would seem to have made his vast exertions without a motive. 1. Read this book to your guests,

when they are merry and in good case, lest they vent their bile upon me when they are angry with you. 2. Han-

nibal returned to the camp, his mind fevered with anxious thought, seeing that he would have to deal with a commander in no respect resembling Flaminius. 3. Ar-

minius passed through the enemy at full gallop, having his face smeared with his own blood, that he might not be recognised. 4. The Suevi do not live much on

corn, but for the most part on milk and mutton. 5.

We took our afternoon walk in the Academy, principally because that place was free from all crowd at that time.

6. You ask counsel from me, what I would advise you, whether you should settle down in Sicily, or proceed to the remnant of the business in Asia. 7. Quintus Fabius

Maximus died at an advanced age, if, at least, it is true that he was augur sixty-two years, as some assure us. 8. This

nobody can deny, that Thebes, as long as Epaminondas held the government, was the head of all Greece. 9. The

day after the acquittal of Clodius, Hortensius entered Curio's theatre, I suppose, that we might rejoice in his joy.

1330. Hark ye, sir! what kind of looking man was it to whom you gave the signet a while ago? A red-haired man, pot-bellied, with thick calves, rather dark-complexioned, with large head, sharp eyes, rosy face, and huge feet. 1.

Do you really suppose, being a man of consummate pru-

dence, much learning too, and very large experience, that such trifles weigh with me more than the graces of virtue?

2. Servius Sulpicius Rufus, son of Quintus, of the Lemonian tribe, has served the state so well that he ought to be graced with these dignities.

3. As evening drew on, having lightened my army, I made so good a night march that when day broke I was climbing Amanus.

4. Pericles and Thucydides were lofty in their language, pregnant in their matter, brief in condensing subjects, and, for that very reason, sometimes rather obscure.

5. I ask, if there shall be none who wish to sell, what will be done with money?

6. The Bœotians also conceived alarm for the future; what was to become of them when the Romans were gone to Italy?

7. Cæsar, by means of the legion which he had with him, and the soldiers who were mustered from Provence, carried a wall and a ditch from the Lake of Geneva to Mount Jura.

8. All the persons whom they removed from the senate, and whom they deprived of horses, the censors made ærarians and removed them from their tribe.

9. The censors themselves mutually consider their sentences so important that, while one will have a man removed from the senate, the other will keep him; while one desires that he be degraded to the ærarians, the other opposes it.

1340. Cæsar thought it sufficient for the time being to restrain the enemy from plundering, provisioning, and laying waste.

1. What need is there of such powerful resources in the acquirement of high accomplishments, of so large a concurrence of the most liberal studies, of so great a retinue of virtues, if these are acquired for no other end but pleasure?

2. In civil dissensions nothing is safer than haste, when there is more need of action than of deliberation.

3. I have occasion to obtain five minæ of silver on loan, which I am to pay this day.

4. It was decreed that Octavius should depart for Rome and take back the ships which the consul had no occasion for.

5. What is more absurd than to endue

mean and ugly things with divine honour? 6. You ought to be visited with so much the greater evil as you have wounded the commonwealth not only by your act, but also by your example. 7. This later Greece has long since been smitten and laid low by its own counsels: that old Greece, which once flourished in resources, power, and glory, sank by this single evil, unbounded freedom, and the licentiousness of public meetings. 8. You ought in childhood to have been trained in those arts and doctrines, that you might learn and know the things which have been committed to writing with regard to God. 9. Metellus treated me, when I was consul, with very great injustice, and deprived me, when quitting office, of the power of holding an assembly. **1350.** Cæsar's army was distressed by great scarcity of corn, through the rashness of the Boii, the carelessness of the Ædui, and the conflagration of the buildings. 1. They are blamable who forsake duties from mental effeminacy. 2. I beg you not to suppose I write to you less frequently than I used, from forgetfulness of you, but from ill-health, and because I am out of town. 3. The Roman people shall learn from me, why it is that, when Publius Septimius, a senator, was condemned for extortion in the prætorship of Quintus Hortensius, damages were assessed on the special ground that he had taken a bribe to give a judicial verdict. 4. The Lacedæmonians were afraid that Alcibiades, influenced by affection for his country, would some day revolt from them and be reconciled to his countrymen. 5. The colleague of Appius Claudius in the consulship, on account of an unpopular selection of senators, was moved by self-respect to resign his office. 6. Who fails to see that a man ought not to abide by those promises which he has made under stress of fear? 7. All Greece attended the funeral of Chilo of Lacedæmon, when he died of joy on his son's gaining the victory at Olympia. 8. Ten thousand of the enemy having fallen in a single battle at Corinth,

when Agesilaus was in command, that prince deplored the fate of Greece; for that by those numbers, if Greece were in its senses, the Persians might have been amply chastised. 9. He is very wrong, at least in my opinion, who believes an empire to be more weighty or solid, which is achieved by force, than one which is conciliated by friendship. **1360.** The Swiss send envoys to Cæsar, to tell him they have a mind to march through Provence; they beg to be allowed to do so with his sanction. 1. Auspices are now not known by the Roman augurs, let me say it with your good leave; by those of Cilicia they are retained. 2. What farmer, when Verres was prætor, did not consider himself treated with the utmost kindness, when he discharged three tithes instead of one. 3. Sulla afterwards avenged the cruelty of Marius's victory, it is quite impossible to say with what diminution of the civic population, and what heavy affliction of the commonwealth. 4. The things you dwell upon are indeed very stubborn, a journey to the Upper Sea, a voyage on the Lower, a stoppage at Formiæ. 5. The Germans having proceeded three days' journey, turned back, and, completing all this route with their cavalry in a single night, fell upon the Menapii before they knew or expected an attack. 6. The revilers of philosophy have received an ample answer in that book wherein I have defended and praised philosophy. 7. These fellows strut all about the forum with merry face and head erect. 8. Mithridates in one day, throughout all Asia, by one epistolary intimation, marked the Roman citizens for death and massacre. 9. The dictator proclaimed a cessation of business, and ordered the shops to be shut through the whole city. **1370.** Lælius was called wise, not for understanding what was most agreeable, but for making light of it. 1. I perceive what a storm of unpopularity hangs over me; but it is worth my while, provided the blow fall upon the individual, and be unattended with peril to the commonwealth. 2. The Stoics deny that good health is to be

sought after, but say it is to be chosen, not because it is a good thing to be well, but because it has some slight value.

3. I do not sell my wheat higher than other people, perhaps even for less, when I have a larger stock.

4. Antonius said that he valued corn as high as Sacerdos did.

5. To the bath-house I must add a little walk, which, though I make as large as I did at my Tusculan villa, it will cost little more than half in that spot.

6. As to the pleasure-garden of Drusus, I also had heard the price you tell me it went for; but, at however high a price, it is a good purchase, because it is necessary.

7. Camillus having been answered by his tribesmen and clients, that they would subscribe the amount of damages against him, but could not acquit him, went into banishment.

8. Nympho is condemned. To what amount? perhaps, you ask: to the amount of all the corn that was in the barns.

9. Half as much was given to the allies as to the citizens.

1380. The law was rejected by a majority of one tribe more than voted for it.

1. You are right in not believing about the number of soldiers. Clodia set it down at exactly twice as much as it really is.

2. The landlord is pleased that he has just twice as much rent paid him from the estate.

3. It betokens a great and wise, man to value most highly his own conscience.

4. I am lost, and know not what to do.

What should you do, but redeem yourself from captivity for as small a sum as you can? if you cannot for a very little, at all events for what you can.

5. King Attalus bid a hundred talents for a single picture of Aristides, a painter of Thebes.

6. Cæsar acquaints his soldiers what loss, and the death of how many brave men a victory must necessarily cost.

X. PREPOSITIONS AND INTERJECTIONS.

7. Part of Gaul inclines to the north. 8. Acusius brought news that Quintus the younger went to Cæsar on the twenty-ninth of May; that Philotimus of Rhodes arrived on the previous day. 9. It was therefore proclaimed, that whosoever pleased should go into the camp to the dictator for the spoils of Veii. 1390. Since I quitted the city, I have as yet suffered no day to pass, without sending you a letter of some description. 1. I make some people suspect that I wish to set sail, and perhaps indeed I should not be unwilling, if I could sail to a place of quiet. 2. A ship was ready both in Gaeta and at Brindisi; but lo a courier at the very moment I am now writing by night in my Calene villa, lo a letter, that Cæsar is at Corfinium. 3. That war was so close to the very walls that the first battle was fought at the temple of Hope with equal result, the next at the Colline gate. 4. Who is so foolish, however young he be, as to be fully assured that he will live till evening? 5. He bids you throw a yellow frog into hot water, until you have boiled it down to a third of its size. 6. Manlius produced spoils of slain enemies to the number of thirty, gifts of commanders to the number of forty. 7. Brutus filled up to the complement of three hundred the diminished list of senators, by selecting the chief men of knightly rank. 8. About twenty thousand men were slain; about six thousand, who had fled from the battle-field to Pydna, fell alive into the power of the victors; and five thousand scattered fugitives were taken. 9. He inflicts punishment on all slaves and freemen even to the young boys, and kills all without one exception. 1400. The man cries out. What occasion? said I: compare accounts. They sit down, and

cast up; it tallies to a sesterce. 1. I think the law provides by what day the advertisements and sales are to be made: namely, by the first of June. 2. Having lain awake a great part of the night, at daybreak I at length began to sleep soundly and heavily. 3. The study of eloquence had then, as it has now, the highest rewards in prospect, in regard to either influence or wealth or dignity. 4. The arrangement of the year ought to adapt holidays and festivals to the completion of rural labours. 5. The bearing and bodily movements of Sulpicius had an elegance so appropriate, that he still seemed to have been trained to the bar, not to the stage. 6. No tempers are so liable to envy, as those of men whose characters do not match their family and fortune, because they hate the virtue and merit of others. 7. While the temper of the Gauls is brisk and prompt to commence wars, their mind is weak and unresisting to support misfortunes. 8. The Roman light foot-soldier was armed alike to protect himself and to attack the foe. 9. We see what power the root of seammony has for purging, and the herb birth-wort against the bites of serpents. **1410.** I was acquainted with Lælius Decimus, a good man, it is true, and not unlettered, but nothing to Persius. 1. You ought to have trained and instructed your children to the habits of their ancestors and the discipline of the state, not to your own scandalous life. 2. They say that a woman, who had received a false report of her son's death, died from excess of joy on first seeing her son when he returned. 3. Of happier renown to future ages is the name of Appius, seeing that he constructed a road, and brought water to the city, and did these things singly, because his colleague had resigned office. 4. Caius Julius the decemvir appointed a day to Sestius, and became prosecutor before the people in a case of which by law he was judge, that he might add to popular freedom what he subtracted from magisterial right. 5. In this year (whatever consuls it had) Furius and Manlius, im-

peached before the people, go round in mourning attire.

6. For my own part, I greatly rejoice that I am a man on whom, though you wished, you could not fling any reproach which did not apply to the great majority of the citizens.

7. All parts of the universe are so framed that they could not have been better in use or lovelier in semblance. 8.

The custom of banquets among our ancestors was this, that they who sat down should sing in succession to the accompaniment of a flute. 9. I got to the city on the

fourth of January ; people came out to meet me in such a manner, that nothing could have been done more peacefully.

1420. Marcellus paid into the treasury ten pounds of gold and silver, in the total a million sesterces. 1. If Lepidus shall

oppose my march, I will take counsel according to the occasion. 2. Our sect think that what Panætius had

some doubt of will really take place, a conflagration of the whole universe at the last. 3. Furthermore, all, who

were of a different party from the senate's, would rather have the government overthrown than themselves weakened.

4. The rear of the flying Volscians was cut up, as far as the infantry could follow ; the cavalry drove them in panic as far as the camp. 5. None were hindered by rank, or

age, or past honours, from practising the art of a Greek or Latin actor, even to attitudes and strains unworthy of a man. 6. At the commencement of the civil war,

when you were going towards Brundisium to Cæsar, you came to me at my Formian house. 7. Tiberius

addressed his friends in this manner : If I were to yield to fate, I should have just ground of complaint even

against the gods, for tearing me from my parents, children, and country, by a premature death, within the period of youth. 8. Piety is justice towards the gods, with whom

what rule of right can we have, seeing that man has no community with God ? 9. At the time I write this, I

hope you are already censor : so much the shorter is this letter, and more modest, as addressed to a master of manners.

1430. Numa, having been escorted by the augur into the citadel, sat down on a stone towards the south. 1. Hence it came to pass that the Greeks quitted Artemisium and placed their fleet at Salamis over against Athens. 2. Treaties are held sacred, in the esteem of those men with whom faith to man is revered next to the religious rites of the gods. 3. Do you not see how, in Homer, Nestor very often preaches about his own valorous acts? 4. I had resolved to send you no letters except introductions; not that I perceived they had much weight with you, but to avoid showing, to those who asked me, that there was any falling off in our intimacy. 5. They are accused before the Amphictyons, that is, before the common council of Greece. 6. Having been three days with Pompey and at Pompey's house, I started for Brundisium on the nineteenth of May. 7. He had remaining in my hands a small sum of money, from an old account. 8. The consul Servilius, by holding himself neutral, neither avoided the hatred of the plebeians, nor gained the favour of the senators. 9. In the same consulship, through the dearness of corn, matters came near to an insurrection. **1440.** Cæsar halted at the town, and pitched his camp near the wall. 1. Next to the gods, it rests in your hands. 2. Under whose control, then, are the auspices by ancestral custom? In the control of the senators, to be sure; for no plebeian officer is elected with auspices. 3. Eloquence not only graces those to whom it belongs, but likewise the commonwealth at large. 4. I am greatly pleased that you value our personal and daily intercourse so much that, in the first place, you take a house enabling you to dwell not merely near me, but absolutely with me; in the next, that you are in such haste to remove. 5. In the second Punic war, the fortune of the war was so various that they who conquered were nearer to peril. 6. Brutus endeavours to be as near Italy as he can with his troops. 7. We sat down on a lawn, beside Plato's statue. 8. On account of many works of many

persons which are commenced, this Avianus is suddenly obliged to return on the first of July. 9. Something under a hundred pounds of gold was weighed out in the forum before the prætor's feet. **1450.** Pompey said that before the first of March he could not, without injustice, determine concerning Cæsar's provinces ; but after the first of March he would not hesitate. 1. The power of tribunes and the right of appeal had been the auxiliaries of the plebeian body before the election of decemvirs. 2. In these places which we inhabit, the dogstar rises after the solstice, and indeed several days. 3. So fighting he fell within a short time, and was the saviour of his friends. 4. I am determined to root out first of all the father, and afterwards the mother. 5. The most dishonest man that has ever been born is Servilius Glaucia. 6. They threaten us with a war in our country and at our doors the most cruel in the memory of man. 7. On that day your slaves gave me a letter from you ; and other slaves, four days after that, brought me other letters. 8. Both parties went behind their camp for forage and firewood. 9. Nearest and in next rank to the gods, men can be most serviceable to men. **1460.** Along the river were seen many posts of the enemy. 1. Below the moon there is nothing but what is mortal and frail, except the mind of man ; above the moon all things are everlasting. 2. Right reason must be deemed above man, and assigned to God. 3. The Gauls cast into the fire all things they suppose to have been dear to the living, even animals ; and a short time before our day, slaves and clients were burnt with them. 4. Envy, like all human things, lies beneath your grandeur. 5. They say that in recommending and opposing the law the chief debate was conducted between Appius Claudius and Publius Decius Mus. 6. It is agreed among all, not the learned only, but also the unlearned, that it behoves brave and high-minded men to endure pain with patience.

7. Scipio said to the envoys of the Carthaginians, that he dictated these conditions of peace: they should refrain from meddling with Spain, and depart from all the islands which lie between Italy and Africa. 8. A decree was passed that ten lieutenants should divide between Jugurtha and Adherbal the kingdom which Micipsa had held. 9. The day before the envoys departed there happening to be a dinner at the house of the chief, and the conspirators, in the absence of witnesses, having debated much with one another about their new design, one of the slaves overheard the conversation. **1470.** There is a district of Italy among the most fertile, the Etrurian plains, lying between Fiesole and Arezzo, rich in corn and cattle, and abundant in produce of all kinds. 1. Wherefore do not hesitate to intrust everything to this one man, who during so many years has been found the only person whose arrival in their cities with an army has gladdened our allies. 2. A present is ungracious which has hung long in the donor's hands. 3. You laughed yesterday over our cups, because I said it was a moot question whether an heir could prosecute for a theft committed previously. 4. If this had happened to you during dinner, even amid those brutal cups of yours, who would not deem it disgraceful? 5. They also embroider raiment in Egypt in a style singularly marvellous. 6. A few hours have elapsed, within which, swearing by all the gods that exist, we have clasped right hands and ratified our promise. 7. Within sixty days after the forest had been hewn, a fleet of a hundred and seventy ships lay at anchor. 8. I will appoint myself certain limits and bounds which I cannot possibly exceed, if I wish it ever so much. 9. But, jesting apart, he is a pretty fellow. **1480.** If an actor move but a little ungracefully, he is hissed and stamped off the stage. 1. As the Romans marched along the river, the Galli of the mighty Mother met them with their insignia, prophesying in fanatic song. 2. If anything exist contrary to custom, at all events it cannot exist contrary to nature. 3. He ap-

pointed a day for the residue, before which they should be allowed to lay down their arms without penal consequences, except those capitally condemned. 4. Carneades was ignorant of no branch of philosophy, as I have heard from Zeno the Epicurean, who, though he differed from him greatly, admired him nevertheless far beyond all others. 5. Verres said that he required many things for himself, many for his hounds, which he kept about him. 6. The next day, about the same hour, the king marched his forces to the same place. 7. About the first of the month I shall be either in my Formian or Pompeian house. If I am not in the Formian, do you come to me, if you please, at the Pompeian. 8. He first on this side the Anio fought successfully with the king of the Veians, and gained no bloodless victory. 9. Nature has placed an acute sound not within the third syllable from the last.

1490. It is known that the Attics said many things varying from the custom of the other Greeks. 1. But I look for a God beyond whom is nothing at all, who is the source and origin of things. 2. Gorgias was their rival, and lasted even beyond Socrates. 3. Nævius is transferred into Gaul and even across the Alps. 4. When they encountered with adverse spears, the spear of Manlius glided over his foeman's helmet, that of Metius through the horse's neck. 5. When I was doing such great things amid such a crowd of wicked men, were not death and banishment ever before my eyes? 6. I was always pleased with the practice of the Peripatetics and the Academy, of arguing on the opposite side of every subject, for this reason, because what was probable in every question could not otherwise be discovered. 7. Clodius gave himself for adoption to a plebeian, with a view to banishing Cicero from the city. 8. The ships lay at anchor off Lissus. 9. Cicero persuaded Pompey, in opposition to Cæsar, not to allow it to be proposed that notice should be taken of him in his absence. **1500.** Let

our feelings towards our friends be the same as towards ourselves.

1. They run in many scattered crowds through all the streets, with shouting, into the forum.

2. The prætors kept the Roman senate for several days from sunrise to sunset in the senate-house, debating by what general or with what forces the victorious Carthaginians could be resisted.

3. I would rather have said these things to you personally; but as that would be longer in coming to pass, I chose to make the same statement by letter, that you might have something to say if you ever met with my slanderers.

4. I thought there never was a case in which it made so little difference whether you proceeded by agents or personally.

5. I should wish you to consider that you cannot gratify me more than if I shall learn that through you Annæus has settled his business satisfactorily.

6. I entreat you by the gods not to be prevailed on to believe them.

7. Do not, gentlemen, by your fortunes and your children I entreat, give pleasure to my enemies, especially to those whom I have made such in defence of your safety.

8. The dictator holding the election, Cæsar and Bibulus are elected consuls; for this was the year in which by the laws he might become consul.

9. The whole time which passed before the defendant entered upon office and public business, let him have clear and free for me.

1510. Your complaint about the trials does not distress me: let all the criminals be dragged head downwards for what I care.

1. I give you up the maids; you may examine them by any torture for all I care.

2. You may snore if you like, for all I care, not merely sleep.

3. I vow to heaven it has not depended on me that I am alive.

4. I would have waited for a letter from you at Brundisium, if the sailors had allowed me; but they would not miss the fine weather.

5. About the same time Clodius, a man of rank, fluent and bold, brought in a bill during his tribuneship.

6. The senators, on the plea of war having been renewed by the Æqui, ordered the legions to be marched out of the city.

7. Thus are those persons destitute of that loveliest

and most natural friendship, desirable by itself and for itself. 8. Verres ruined Quintus Opimius in sport and jest. 9. He had sent the companies of Domitius straight from Corfinium into Sicily. **1520.** Charmadas used to trace rhetoricians back from one Corax and from Tisias, who, he said, were known to have been the inventors and introducers of that art. 1. What mourning, have we heard from our fathers, was seen in this city when that nightly deed of violence was perpetrated on Publius Africanus! 2. Those things which are wrong in my brother's son, are not from obsequiousness to us ; no, they have radical principles of their own. 3. The walls of the Gauls are protected by stone from fire, and by timber from the battering-ram. 4. How wretched a thing it is to lack the intimacy of friends, especially for a man who has been taught from boyhood, and trained in liberal accomplishments. 5. Which of us tills a farm without keeping pigs, and without having heard our sires say, he is a lazy and extravagant fellow who has hung in his larder a joint from the butcher's rather than off his own farm? 6. We have to explain what sort of man an orator will be, taken apart from the eloquence of historians, and philosophers, and poets. 7. In the council of the Achæans party-spirit waxed so hot that parents hardly kept their hands off their children. 8. Cæsar thought that men of unfriendly spirit would not refrain from injury and mischief. 9. Cotta had rescued himself from all semblance of Greek utterance by pronouncing his letters very broad. **1530.** A person who has once departed from truth is usually led on to perjury with no greater scruple than to speak a lie. 1. I can give you no assurance against violence, especially when our magistrates are so weak as at present. 2. The wandering stars, some nearer to the earth, others more distant, complete the same courses in different times. 3. Antiquity, perhaps, saw what was true so much the better, as it was nearer its origin and divine parentage. 4. In the country house all ought to

dwell as near as possible one to the other. 5. You talk to me of Catulus and those times. What analogy? I myself did not then like to be long absent from the guardianship of the state, for we were sitting on the stern and holding the rudder; now there is hardly room in the hold. 6. I have resolved, under existing circumstances, to absent myself from the city. 7. Hardly in houses and towns is cold avoided in weak health, much less easy is it on the sea and on the road to escape from the ill effects of weather. 8. You ought to refrain long from drinking, or if thirst enforce, not to take more than one half-pint of water. 9. The war in Italy was now very near to Sicily, yet not in Sicily. **1540.** He ought not to be reckoned a good and upright man, who refrains from wrong that he may suffer no evil. 1. The same prayers I prefer to the immortal gods with a view to gain the consulship for Lucius Muræna together with his acquittal. 2. I thought we should gain favour from Cæsar by defending peace. 3. Ismenias was within an ace of being slain by the exiles. 4. They think it important to the question, that it be understood to be a natural principle that children are loved by their parents; from which primary fact we derive and carry on the common society of mankind. 5. It belongs to a freborn and well educated person to desire to be well spoken of by his parents, by his relatives, and also by good men. 6. Characters are not engendered in men so much by family descent, as from those things which are supplied to us by the very nature of the place and by our habit of life—things which we feed and live upon. 7. Pompey was so mistaken in his opinion, that he seemed to have been almost betrayed by that class of men from which he had hoped for victory. 8. The Carthaginian envoys were heard with much less pity, owing to the fresh recollection of their perfidy. 9. Cœlius was such a tribune of the people that no man took a firmer stand on the side of the senate and the respectable party against the democratic and turbulent fury of abandoned citizens. **1550.**

Of his freedmen he principally regarded Polybius his librarian, Narcissus his secretary, and Pallas his accountant.

1. Of the sons of Tyndarus, Homer, who was soon after their time, says that they were buried at Lacedæmon. 2.

We are scandalously unprepared in point of troops and of money. 3.

He therefore, though slenderly furnished by learning, still more narrowly by nature, pains, and industry, was for a good many years one of the leading advocates.

4. There is some resemblance between Cato and Lysias; but the Greek is richer in every ground of praise. 5.

The inhabitants of Salonæ were distressed for corn. 6.

Panætius wants to know whether Jupiter ordered the crow to chant on the left hand, the raven on the right. 7.

There fell that day on the side of the Romans two hundred cavalry, and not less than two thousand infantry. 8.

The deserters were compelled to fight with those to whom they had passed over, and to take the side of those whom they had forsaken. 9.

The prætor rose from his seat and departed. 1560. The vote of the senate was drawn up in the terms of my opinion delivered from a written document.

1. You wrote that you wished me good luck of the house I had bought from Crassus. 2.

When there is an interdict concerning violence, our ancestors had in view two kinds of cases to which the edict related,—one, in case a person were

driven by force out of the place in which he was, another if he were driven from the place to which he was coming.

3. If anyone has driven my slaves off my estate, he will have driven me out of that place; if anyone has appeared outside

my estate, and prevented me from entering on it, he will have driven me not out of the place, but from it. 4.

To meet that alarm Caius Marcius Rutilus, being the first dictator named from the plebeian order, named his master of the knights, Caius Plautius, also from the plebeians. 5.

Do you any way, then, perceive how much evil you have removed from the lot of man? 6.

That charge about the money was hot when the affair was fresh; now in the case

it has cooled. 7. It is a common fault in great and free states, that envy is the attendant of glory, and men gladly detract from those whom they see in higher eminence. 8. The course I have pursued in other books, which treat of the Nature of the Gods, and also in those which I have published on Divination, to lay open at full the arguments on both sides, I have been hindered by some accident from doing in this treatise upon Fate. 9. In this case, under the head of the Licinian law, which treats of clubs, you took a comprehensive survey of all the bribery laws. **1570.** Some authorities inform us that Manlius was condemned by the two commissioners elected to try charges of treason. 1. Pilius impeached Marcus Servilius of extortion. 2. There are some six hundred who are ready to accuse him as an assassin and a poisoner. 3. I want to hear from you by what vote of the senate you have been made envoy; I see from your gesture what your reply is. 4. The young Quintus Cicero usually opens my letters, and that by my request, should there chance to be anything which needs to be known. 5. Clodius advertised that he would observe the sky during all the days of the election. 6. If any one has observed the sky, not when the elections are over, but before they are held, he is bound to announce. 7. If I were to render Plato or Aristotle just as our poets have rendered plays, I suppose I should confer a poor obligation on my countrymen, in translating for their information those men of godlike genius. 8. Good generals, when they engage, usually contrive to place soldiers in the direction which they expect the routed enemy to take, that any who escape from the field may fall into their hands un-awares. 9. Those wrongs which are inflicted purposely with a view to hurt, often proceed from fear. **1580.** They began to feast during daylight; and the banquet was not according to military discipline. 1. The cavalry being sent about midnight came up with the rear. 2. The

Roman citizens restored from slavery to freedom the Saguntines who had been sold, sending persons to seek them out.

3. Did ever any word issue from this man's mouth by which any could be offended?

4. I warn you in the most earnest manner to inform me yourself what you have learnt from the entrails.

5. When an old man, I heard my father-in-law saying that his father-in-law Lælius almost always used to stay in the country with Scipio

6. The words of conversation are not one sort, those of debate another; nor are they chosen of one class for daily use, of another for the stage and the procession.

7. I sought from you the reasons of the divination.

8. I confess that as an orator, if I am one, or whatever I am, I come forth not from the shops of rhetoricians, but from the walks of the Academy.

9. Augustus at his ancestral seat near the city happened to command some noisy frogs to be silent; and from that circumstance frogs are said never to croak there.

1590. I should never say that debauchees live well or happily; the result of which is, not that pleasure will not be pleasure, but that pleasure is not the chief good.

1. When I was producing all the wrong deeds of our courts of justice, not from my own opinion but from public rumour, I could not pass by that circumstance.

2. I utterly despise that army, made up as it is of old desperadoes, of clownish luxury, of rural bankrupts.

3. The artificial kind of divination consists partly in conjecture, partly in long observation.

4. Scipio Nasica said that what could not be levied on the goods of Lucius Scipio, his enemies would claim from his body and back, that he be shut up in prison and die in darkness.

5. If there is any one who trusts that he can persuade what is for the interest of the state, let him not refuse his service to the state.

6. Our ancestors, from a very small and slender commonwealth, left us a very large and flourishing one.

7. Demetrius, a man ennobled and illustrious both from the republic of Athens and from his own learning,

was called Phalereus. 8. The Stoic Dionysius, having a complaint of the kidneys, used to cry out that the opinions were false which he had previously held concerning pain. 9. I assure you that, if you perform that business to your satisfaction, you will be extolled by many in your absence, by all on your return. **1600.** My present intention is, having finished my judicial business, to quit the province, agreeably to the vote of the senate. 1. As to what you write, that you have resolved to lead an army into the Chersonese, and not to allow the empire of the Roman people to be a mockery to the enemy, you act in the interest of your own dignity and in that of the commonwealth. 2. I was waiting from day to day, to determine what should be done. 3. But suddenly on the instant, from a man, as though by some cup of Circe, he was made a *Verres*. For of that money he diverted a large portion to himself, and gave back to the lady what little he pleased. 4. Let the country house have a river behind rather than before it. 5. This is difficult, unless you exhibit the outward appearance of a good man. 6. Pray do not give out, Velleius, that I am quite devoid of learning. 7. Divitiacus replied that the fate of the Sequani was the more wretched compared with that of others, as they alone did not venture to complain even in secret. 8. We seem to you happy; but, on the other hand, to us you seem not indeed free from troubles, but happy in comparison with us. 9. Let the orator make a show of confidence, and always speak as if he had the best opinion of his case. **1610.** Perses could not advance into the Roman camp for the throng of persons who came in his way to gaze, until the consul had sent lictors to thrust them aside and make a road to the head quarters. 1. He held his court regularly—if his bodily health were weak, having his easy chair placed before the tribunal, or even lying sick at home. 2. Augustus was eulogised in two places,—before the temple of the deified Julius by Tiberius,

and before the old rostra by Drusus, son of Tiberius. 3. Cato alone is to me worth many thousand men. 4. It is suitable to contend for laws, for freedom, for country. 5. Did you dare to consider so many of the holiest things as ciphers compared with your booty? 6. In the Italian war Sicily stood the Romans in stead, not as a depot of provision, but as a treasury. 7. Fimbria was asked what accusation he was going to bring against the very man whom no one could praise in terms suitable enough to his true worth. 8. I had supposed, in consideration of our mutual sentiments and of our cordial reconciliation, that neither I should be assailed with ridicule in my absence, nor my brother Metellus be impugned by you. 9. Cæsar thought Ariovistus would return to reason, and entertained a strong hope, considering the great kindnesses of himself and the Roman people towards him, when his demands were known, that he would desist from his obstinacy. **1620.** After Juba had long and urgently treated with the people of Zama before the gates with threats at first, as his high office allowed, and next, when he perceived he was doing little good, had prayed and entreated them to admit him to his own household gods, finding them persist in their resolution, he begs them, in the third place, to restore to him his wives and children. 1. When riches began to be an honour, and glory, empire, power attended them, virtue began to grow dull, poverty to be held a disgrace, innocence to be reckoned as malevolence. 2. At that time corn was dirt-cheap. 3. Lepidus was a robber with a few understrappers and cut-throats; now he is pro-consul with imperial command. 4. Tiberius is also reported to have brought back from the province of Gaul, as proprætor, the gold which was formerly given to the Senones at the siege of the Capitol. 5. Disloyal citizens are too many in proportion to the general body of the commonwealth, but in proportion to the multitude of the loyal, very few. 6. Every one will strive for his own part, that, when in his

turn he has discharged his duty, he may satisfy the desire of his parents and country. 7. He left Labienus on the continent, to defend the harbours and take such measures as time and circumstances should require. 8. In that hurricane there was no citizen who did not defend me according to his means. 9. I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to contribute something to the study of eloquence.

1630. He was less strong in the number of his legionary troops, compared with the enemy's numbers.

1. Epaminondas especially shone in eloquence at Sparta, where in presence of a very large assembly of envoys he rebuked the tyrannous sway of the Lacedæmonians. 2.

He paid the money to the creditor in the sight of the people.

3. I should combat to your great—I will not say destruction, but at all events peril. 4. Who does not perceive that

we shall be very well off, if the Roman people shall be satisfied with the punishment of that one man? 5. You will derive pleasure if you will but compare our laws with the Ly-

curgus and Draco and Solon of the Greeks. 6. What have I to do, said he, with that extreme scrupulousness and accu-

racy? 7. What surer evidence of his feeling could the writer of a law leave, than the fact that he himself wrote it

with the utmost care and accuracy? 8. Nowhere is either effort without advantage, or advantage, for the most part, with-

out the employment of effort. 9. To the terms was added, that the ground and buildings of the cities, from the frontier

of Ætolia as far as Corcyra, should belong to the Ætolians.

1640. The water of the river Trebia was swelled breast-high by rain in the night. 1. The matrons flung their cloth and

plate from the wall, and, rising over it breast-high, besought the Romans to spare them. 2. The states of Greece,

severally desiring to dominate, all lost dominion, inasmuch as, while rushing without restraint to mutual destruction, they

did not discover, until they were crushed, that what each lost was lost to all. 3. Alcibiades, for having managed

matters at Cyme unsatisfactorily, fell back into unpopu-

larity. 4. You will find me prepared for every danger. 5. You are so minded, and you wish me to be so minded, that, since we have fallen upon the same political times, I may hope that our alliance and friendship will be a credit to both of us. 6. Gird yourself to this peril, if you like it, to contend every hour for your life, to have the sword and the foe in the porch of your palace. 7. The orator, also, when occasion requires, will parcel and divide a whole class into certain inferior classes, so that there shall not be one too few or too many. 8. I inveighed against Antonius in such a way that he could not endure it, and vented all his drunken rage on me alone. 9. The elephant went forward over the hard ground on to the bridge; and before he reached its further end, the props being cut away beneath, the bridge sank as far as the commencement of a second bridge, and compelled the animal to slide gently forward. **1650.** The wretched fate of the commonwealth runs athwart the youth of Brutus, while riding, as it were, in a chariot through the thick of glory. 1. Ariovistus replied that, as he ought not to be put up with, if he invaded our territories, so also we were unjust for interfering with him in his jurisdiction. 2. In the speaking of Marcus Calidius, words were to be found not proper to the things, but most of them metaphorically applied, yet so that you would say they had not intruded into the places of others, but migrated to their own. 3. The speech of Cato against Lucius Quinctius is very powerful; and, had he employed it, even his brother Titus Quinctius, if he had then been censor, would not have been able to keep Quinctius in the senate. 4. You had resolved to punish those who had given dishonest verdicts. 5. This senatorial order is set forth, as it were, and raised on high, so as to seem liable to be blown around by all the blasts of unpopularity. 6. Nero's old amusement was to drive a four-horse chariot; nor was it less his pleasure to sing to the harp at dinner in the fashion of the stage.

7. Not that an answer might not have been shortly given, that kings would not be taken back, but in order that all mention of the subject might be stopped for ever. 8. While misfortunes lessen the influence of other commanders, this man's dignity, on the contrary, increased every day, after he had met with a defeat. 9. Now, at length, I am far from

surprised that you disturb peace, that you not only hate the city, but even the light, that you live with the most profligate bandits, not only before the close of day but even for the day as it passes. **1660.** I am well, if it is being

well to live in anxious suspense and hourly expectation.

1. He invited the man to dinner in the gardens for the next day. 2. The business was deferred till the next

senate, the very aspect of which was most august. 3.

Minucius was presented with a gilded ox outside the gate called Trin, not to the displeasure even of the plebeians, because he distributed to the plebeians the corn of Mælius, valued at an as the bushel. 4. In

the orator Æmilius Lepidus there seems to me to have been visible for the first time that well-known flexibility of the Greeks, and the periodic construction, and, so to speak, the artistic pen. 5. In brilliancy of language Hortensius

was refined, in arrangement neat, in fluency abundant.

6. Cæsar, as a bridge over the river Loire was contiguous to the town of Orleans, fearing they would escape by night, ordered two legions to keep watch under arms. 7. If on

any occasion Verres ever spared any one, I do not object to your also sparing him. 8. In the first place, Milo is at all

events relieved from the charge of having set out with the view of lying in wait for Clodius on the road. 9. Not

but we ought to exert ourselves in each department ; but it is much more discreditable to an orator to seem to have injured a case than not to have advanced it. **1670.**

Zeno says that Plato, though he be not wise, is not in the same case as the tyrant Dionysius. 1. Neither among

those who are settling a government, nor among those who

are waging wars, nor in those who are hindered and fettered by royal dominion, does the desire of eloquence usually spring up. 2. This is apparent in beasts, birds, and fishes, rural, tame, and wild, how they love themselves. 3. Epicurus makes the relief of melancholy dependent on two things, — on the being called off from painful reflections, and the being called back to pleasurable contemplations. 4. Chiefs of the *Ædui* come as envoys to Cæsar, to entreat that he will succour their state ; for that, if the dispute be longer maintained, one body of the citizens would come to blows with another : to prevent this from happening depended upon his care and influence. 5. Demosthenes says that the fortunes of Greece did not depend upon the question whether he spoke this word or that, whether he stretched his hand this way or that. 6. He would have a record of his wickedness and audacity existing within the range of all persons who sailed to and fro. 7. We will maintain our dignity in the senate, I hope, as far as it can be done amidst this universal treachery. 8. The gate of Quintus Mucius, during his very bad health, is daily thronged with a large attendance of citizens. 9. They attacked Nero, who generally forgot what was serviceable at the moment. **1680.** An extraordinary private individual, unless endowed with great wisdom, can hardly confine himself within the bounds of duty, when in possession of great fortunes and resources. 1. Manage to be among Cæsar's intimates. 2. But since you think this kind of punishment cruel, what cruelty is it, prithee, if the same be done in your case which you yourself have done in another's ? 3. But I observe that this person held no auction, sold nothing but his own produce ; not only was never in debt to any, but was in possession of plenty of cash of his own. 4. This discourse which we have held concerning the universe, would never have been imagined if the stars and the sky could not have come within the scope of our vision. 5. Immediately after

that letter, yours was read not without loud shouts of applause.

6. Otho did not conceal that it was of no importance whether he fell by the foe in the field, or by his creditors in the forum.

7. A proposal of no small importance was moved under a title at first sight far from alarming, yet one which took away from the patricians all power of electing what tribunes they liked by the votes of their clients.

8. Sulla ordered a reward to be paid to a bad poet, on condition that he never wrote anything in future.

9. Cæsar, being informed by his scouts that the enemy had halted beneath a mountain, sent men to discover what was the character of that mountain.

1690.

Both from his own fall and from the weight of the horse falling over him, he was very little short of being killed.

1. Cæsar, the day before his murder, in a conversation which arose during dinner, what termination of life was most agreeable, preferred one which was sudden and unexpected.

2. Solon placed a limit to new tombs; for over the mound of earth he would have nothing erected but a small column, not to be higher than three cubits.

3. The pestilence had attacked the Romans and Carthaginians with equal virulence, except that, besides disease, the Carthaginian army was also distressed by famine.

4. I will write to you on this question from Reggio.

5. Plato stationed anger in the breast, desire beneath the region of the heart.

6. O sweet name of freedom! O choice privilege of our state! O Porcian law and Sempronian laws! O power of tribunes sorely regretted and at length restored to the Roman people!

7. O lucky man, to have such messengers or rather winged steeds!

8. O glorious day, when I shall go to that divine assembly and company of minds!

9. Ah miserable me! why am I compelled to blame the senate which I have always praised?

1700. O senseless that thou art, if thou fearest death when it thunders!

1. There was heard from Brennus, a chieftain of the Gauls, a word unendurable to the Romans:

Woe to the conquered ! 2. In the name of heaven and earth, what shall we do with a man like this ? 3. Lo, you have a youth the pattern and image of him whom you previously made, first of the plebeians, a military tribune. 4. That great trouble of yours, in having to take care of these affairs and to disentangle mine ! 5. Having staid no longer than to bring up the Scythian auxiliaries, he advances at full speed. 6. Theopompus, who was born considerably later, has extolled Alcibiades very highly. 7. Livius first brought out a play in the consulship of Caius Claudius and Marcus Tuditanus, exactly a year before Ennius was born. 8. The consul Publius Cornelius had arrived at the enemy's camp about three days after Hannibal moved from the bank of the Rhone. 9. I am not going to give you any commission about my affairs by letter until after I despair of being able to treat with you face to face.

XI. ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS.

1710. It is not likely that smaller and lowly things have a government, greater and higher things not. 1. The eloquent man is he who can speak on lowly topics skilfully, on lofty topics powerfully, on middle topics temperately. 2. Not to desire intemperately what you see desired by very many, ought to be deemed the mark of a self-denying character. 3. The Stoics say that nothing is good but the morally right, and that virtue, relying on this moral rectitude, requires no pleasure. 4. So far surpassing is that which we call moral rectitude, that all things beside, which are considered goods of the body and of fortune, appear very slight and very small. 5. In Jugurtha there was so much craft and such knowledge of localities and of warfare, that whether he were more

dangerous in conducting peace or war, was considered uncertain. 6. The Volseians, when they perceived that an assault was made from the opposite side, and that swords were flashing before their eyes, turn their backs in confusion. 7. Climbing from Cirrha to the temple, before reaching the ground covered with buildings, there was a wall on the left of the path, rising a little above its bottom, by which one person could pass at a time. 8. A day was appointed for attacking Cæsar's winter camp, that no legion might come to the aid of another legion. 9. When the consul arrived at Piacenza, Hannibal had already broken up from his quarters. 1720. Even Pericles did not speak in pure Attic, to whom the first place was granted without dispute. 1. Thrift is the science of avoiding superfluous expenses, or the art of using property with moderation; yet we call a very thrifty man little and narrow-minded, as there is a vast difference between moderation and stinginess. 2. Papirius led his army into the Vescine territory to winter quarters, because that district was infested by the Samnites. 3. Porsena made the whole Roman territory so dangerous, that not only all other things off the land, but likewise all the cattle, were driven into the city. 4. Phantias told me it would be exceedingly convenient to you if I approached with my ships that maritime side of the province. 5. Wherefore, if there shall be anything you know of those things which you suppose I wish to know, it will be a very great kindness if you will get the intelligence conveyed to me. 6. Philip burnt the Cynosarges and Lyceum, and all that was sacred and agreeable around the city of Athens. 7. Those very learned ancients thought that in the human mind there was something heavenly and divine. 8. How much fitter had it been, were there in you any, I do not say civility, but humanity, to comply with the courtesy of the senators and the obeisance of the commons. 9. The Germans springing up suddenly on every side, attacked Quinctilius

Varus when he was dreading nothing of the kind. **1730.**

There is no other end in view but that they should be deficient in nothing, to whom nothing is sufficient. 1.

In Curio there was such nullity of memory, that often, after putting forth three heads, he either added a fourth, or was at a loss for the third. 2. We require learned men,

who hitherto, in this subject at least, have not existed among our countrymen. 3. I speak of true and perfect virtue, such as was that of those few persons who are specially named. 4. Pompeius made preparations for this

war at the close of the winter, he entered upon it at the commencement of spring, and ended it in the middle of summer. 5. In the close of the letter it was written

that he should get everything ready against the games, and not allow himself to have made so much haste to so little purpose. 6. Numa made Janus at the bottom of the Argiletum the declarer of peace and war. 7. A great

part of Aquitaine surrendered to Crassus, and voluntarily sent hostages ; a few of the most distant nations neglected to do this. 8. Antistius retired into the heart of Macedonia, as far as he could from the camp, in so much that

not only he was in charge of no business, but also that he was not even present in any. 9. Of a verse equal attention is paid to the beginning and middle and end, and it is crippled, in whatever part a hitch appears ; but in the first

part of a prose sentence few discern it, in the last part most people do. **1740.** For a man to be called frugal, has not much credit in a king : brave, just, high-minded, liberal, these

are royal praises ; the other is private. 1. The hazardous and varied casualties of an excellent man often contain admiration, expectation, joy, distress, hope, fear. 2.

There lies among forests a pretty extensive plain inclosed between them, grassy and well watered. 3. I agree with Plato, that nothing so easily influences tender and soft minds as the various sounds of music. 4. It is proper to drink a mild wine, rather dry, tolerably old, neither profusely nor

stintingly, so that indigestion may not result from it, and yet sleep may. 5. We can mention many tolerably learned men great in state affairs, and men of great learning not very much versed in affairs of state. 6. By grant of the consul, the legions place on Decius a crown of grass, signalling release from blockade. 7. The civil war of Cæsar befell when Atticus was about sixty years old. 8. Atticus had no pleasure-gardens, no expensive villa near the city or by the sea. 9. Sickness is dispelled if you place within the mouth of a fasting person a whole raw hen's egg.

1750. Within the few days next preceding, Crassus had vigorously attacked Gabinus. 1. I took care to create in no one the suspicion of a feigned reconciliation. 2. Afterthoughts, as they say, are usually wiser. 3. That coast of Italy which they call the Greater Greece revolted from the Romans. 4. Muræna was candidate for the prætorship; and I was elected before him. 5. We doubtless conduct domestic affairs both better and more handsomely; but the commonwealth our ancestors certainly regulated with better institutions and laws. 6. Which of the Carthaginians was of more value than Hannibal, in wisdom, virtue, and exploits? 7. Let none be approved as the highest good which is devoid of virtue, than which nothing can be more excellent. 8. Scipio Africanus alone gained the principal credit of concluding the Punic war, than which the Romans never waged any either greater or more perilous. 9. Not even now in age do I desire a young man's strength, no more than in youth I desired a bull's or an elephant's.

1760. Well? had no one been troublesome to Dion? No more than to Ligur, in the prætorship of Sacerdos. 1. Fabius was seen with no less admiration on the enemy's part than on yours, when he went down from the citadel amid Gaulish missiles, and performed the rite of the Fabian clan on the Quirinal Hill. 2. Good does not spring from evil, any more than the olive from the fig. 3. If your neighbour had a better horse than you have, would

you prefer your own horse, or his? 4. Verres ordered from the states five times as much corn as it was lawful for him to take into his granary. 5. Digitius handed over to his successor scarce half the number of soldiers he had received. 6. We must not fear lest something more than a fair share be contributed to friendship. 7. Vercingetorix used to attack the scattered foragers when they went out further than was necessary. 8. The decemvirs proclaim a senate for the next day, when it met fuller than they themselves hoped. 9. More than eight thousand men were slain, not much less than a thousand taken prisoners, and fifty-eight military standards. 1770. Hesiod bids you mete with the same measure you have received, or even fuller, if you can. 1. Has any man a daughter? he needs money. Two? a larger sum. Several? larger still. 2. I would prefer in no slight degree the mind of Socrates to the fortunes of all who sat in judgment on him. 3. Thucydides, who was both an Athenian and of high birth, and a little later in point of time, has only written that Themistocles died, and was secretly buried in Attica. 4. Metellus was informed, by a letter from Rome, that the province of Numidia had been given to Marius. 5. None of the more important business was formerly transacted except with auspices. 6. These footmen used to muster, if there was any enterprise harder than common; if a longer advance, or a quicker retreat was to be made anywhere, such from practice was their swiftness that, lifting themselves by the manes of the horses, they kept pace with their speed. 7. Cæsar had resolved that some condemned persons should be reinstated by the people's decision before they seemed to have been restored by his favour, lest he should seem either ungrateful in repayment of service or arrogant in anticipating the kindness of the Roman people. 8. Scipio kept Marcius about him with so much respect, that it was very evident there was nothing further from his thoughts than to fear he would be at all in the way of his own

glory. 9. Cnæus Lentulus by his action created a much greater opinion of his eloquence than was proportionate to his real power. **1780.** The senate thought your plans greater than was expected, not that it ever doubted your good will, but it had not sufficient experience of the extent of your power. 1. Do you suppose I am angry with you, Sextus, that you punished my greatest enemy even more cruelly than it was consistent with my humanity to require? 2. There is said to have appeared to both consuls, in their sleep, the figure of a man taller and more august than mankind in general. 3. Quinctius took Eretria: statues, pictures of old art, and other ornaments of that kind were found in greater number than comported with the size of the city and its other wealth. 4. The Swiss cultivate corn and other produce more laboriously than comports with the usual laziness of the Germans. 5. The more specious statement, but not the true one, is what Socrates used to say, that all are eloquent enough in what they know; the truer is, that no one can be fluent on a subject of which he is ignorant. 6. If a verse has been delivered too long or too short by a single syllable, the actor is hissed or stamped off the stage. 7. The orator Marcus Piso could not endure the absurdities and follies of the world, and spurned them too angrily. 8. A plague broke out, more threatening, however, than dangerous, and drew off people's thoughts from public contests. 9. Demetrias in Thessaly, Chalcis in Eubœa, and Corinth in Achaia, King Philip not more insultingly than truly called the fetters of Greece. **1790.** Cnæus Lentulus, whether more fool or impostor is very doubtful, published a law for exacting the money which Sulla had forgiven to the purchasers of properties. 1. The smoother wheat is, the less it is devoured by weevils. 2. Whatever has self-preservation for its object, must necessarily hold dear its several members, and so much the dearer as they are more perfect and more commendable in their own kind. 3. Not only we do not

let you off any part of our recommendation, but so much the more earnestly do we plead with you to admit Lyso to your protection and intimacy.

4. Two roads led to Luceria,—the one open, but longer in the same proportion as it was safer ; the other shorter, through the Caudine Forks.

5. The Thracians were slain with the more animosity, as, being deserters and traitors, they were accused of being in arms for their own and their country's enslavement.

6. Themistocles held it more desirable to forget rather what he did not wish to remember, than to remember what he had once heard or seen.

7. Conon was assailed by a mutiny of the troops, whom the prefects of the king had been accustomed to cheat of their pay ; and they demanded their arrears the more urgently as they anticipated severer service under a great commander.

8. In Torquatus there was much learning, and of no common order, but of a deep and refined character.

9. Titus Roscius becomes master of a very large fortune ; he who had been very needy on his own estate, becomes, as usual, insolent on that of another.

1800. The recollection of that worst precedent in the last war alarmed the consuls, lest they should bring matters to a pass where they would have two armies to dread.

1. Your virtue has given you more than fortune has taken away, because you have gained what not many of new family have gained, and have lost what very many of the highest rank have lost.

2. I wish you could have met me, that I might after so long an interval behold you, whom I have long esteemed most highly.

3. Not the very least word of mine, not to say deed, was employed in Cæsar's behalf without his receiving it with such distinguished favour that I thought him bound to me.

4. If I wanted a complete novice to be trained to eloquence, I would rather hand him over to these humdrum folks who assiduously hammer the same anvil day and night, who cram into

his mouth all the slightest shreds and all the smallest bits, as nurses do to infants.

5. Not only do I not prefer the

exploits of the greatest generals to my own, but not the fortune even, which they have had most flourishing while I seem to have struggled with a harder one. 6. It was agreed between them, that when Callimachus reached Brentesia, he should proceed thence to Suria, by ship, within the then next ensuing ides of September. 7. The Swiss had left their dwellings with the intention of choosing, out of a great abundance, that place for their abode which they should judge the most convenient and fruitful. 8. Themistocles sent by night to the king the most faithful he had of all his slaves. 9. Verres sent to Antiochus to ask for those very beautiful vases which he had seen at his house. **1810.** Crassus did not behold that city disfigured, in which, when most flourishing, he had himself surpassed all others in glory. 1. Pity is roused, if the hearer can be led to apply the lamentations touching another to circumstances of his own which he has either found bitter to endure or fears to find. 2. Ditches were dug with the edge gradually narrowing to the bottom. 3. I resorted to the chief priest Scævola, whom I venture to call the one most excellent man of our city both in genius and in justice. 4. The most renowned city of Greece would have been unacquainted with the monument of its most eminently acute citizen, if it had not been taught by a man of Arpinum. 5. In this class there is the least possible vigour, but the greatest possible sweetness. 6. What is so mad as the empty sound of words, even the best and most beautiful, without sense or knowledge beneath? 7. Lucius Vitellius, though vile, had industry, and was strong, not in virtues, as the good are, but in vices, like all the worst. 8. To a man in quest of power, all the neediest are the most convenient tools. 9. Surprised by an occurrence so unexpected, after hesitating long what to do, he nevertheless went round the circle individually, apologising for what had happened to the very poorest and humblest person. **1820.** Many people assembled, especially those who lived nearest. 1.

Credulity is an error rather than a fault; and indeed it steals into the minds of the best men most easily. 2. On mustering the legion, Cæsar found that not one soldier in ten was wounded. 3. All the youngest senators nearly flew to the chairs of the consuls, urging them to resign the consulship. 4. The senators resolved that the consuls should move the people the very first day to declare war against the state of Veii. 5. I will speak to you so as to seem influenced not by the hatred I ought to feel, but by pity, which is in no degree due to you. 6. The man who has least firmness and least strength, desires friendships most. 7. All who are most exalted in birth and wealth have around them most clients. 8. For all the most obstinate maladies of the body the most renowned and excellent physician is required. 9. In the senate of Syracuse, all who are foremost in honour or age are accustomed of their own accord to speak first. **1830.** I shall be greatly obliged if you will give as much weight to this recommendation of mine as you have ever given to any. 1. The battle was fought, as much as ever a battle was, with equal hope and strength on both sides, with self-confidence, yet without contempt of the foe. 2. What were less convenient than that we, who waged war against Philip for the freedom of Greece, should enter into friendship with a tyrant, and that tyrant as cruel and violent to his own people as ever was known? 3. Let them be as fluent in reproaches as they will. 4. All the deputations petitioned Metellus to take that man's place as soon as possible. 5. I did my best to write to him as courteously as I could. 6. Then Balbus with cheerful face calls the man in the most soothing terms he can. 7. I will thank you to send me letters as often as possible, especially if there is any stronger ground of hope. 8. It remained for him, adopting the last resource of war, to occupy as many hills as possible, and to hold with his garrisons as extensive tracts as he could. 9. Nightingales lay six eggs at most in the early

spring. **1840.** All things which captured cities endure, we have endured and are enduring to the utmost. 1. Parsley is of all the hardest to grow ; for it comes up in thirty days at the quickest rate, for the most part in forty. 2. When I perceived that the Parthian forces were not far from the borders of Cilicia, I led my army to Amanus by as rapid marches as I could. 3. Hens and other birds construct their beds and nests, and lay them down as soft at bottom as they can, that the eggs may be preserved with the greatest possible ease. 4. Produce somebody worn down with the greatest pains of mind and body which can befall a human being, without any prospect of future alleviation ; can anything be named or imagined more miserable ? 5. Hannibal marched through the heart of Etruria, exhibiting to the consul, in the distance, the utmost desolation he could make by fire and sword. 6. The circumstance roused Mettus from his quarters : he marched as near as he could to the enemy. 7. Two things have very great power in a state, eloquence and influence, one of which I respect, the other I dread. 8. Nature would have one man to need another, since what one wants, another is usually supplied with. 9. Opinions being so various, one alternative may happen, that none of them be true ; the other certainly cannot, that more than one be true. **1850.** The Sicilians used to convey their supplies and muster their auxiliaries into two small towns, one three miles, the other fifteen, distant from Syracuse. 1. The functions of a lieutenant and a commander-in-chief are different ; the one ought to do everything by order, the other to take free counsel for the general interest. 2. The consuls were debating how that one should choose the Samnites for enemies, the other the Etrurians, and which commander was better adapted for which war. 3. One code of laws must be observed in history, another in poetry, seeing that in the former most things are referred to truth, in the latter to pleasure. 4. The ancient Greeks betook themselves

from public affairs altogether, some to poets, others to geometers, others to musicians.

5. It is clear that no art is engaged upon itself, but that art itself is one thing, and the object of art another.

6. Chrysippus says that some animals surpass in body, others in mind, a few are strong in both.

7. What if there be one plank, two shipwrecked persons, and they wise? should either seize it for himself, or should one yield it to the other?

8. Dionysius gave Dion a three-banked ship to sail to Corinth, avowing that he did so for both their sakes, lest, as they regarded each other with mutual dread, either should strike the first blow at the other.

9. It is marvellous how much both my brother and I value Marcus Lænius.

1860. You and I were together all that time.

1. I said to Octavius, when he several times invited me, Pray, sir, who are you?

2. You must use your own judgment; if you satisfy yourself, who are a judge of goodness, you will have surpassed not only yourself, but everybody and everything.

3. I wish you would write an order to your own house, that your books may be open to me just the same as if you were present in person.

4. I hear that Scaurus is in the country at his own house.

5. Your Stoics seem to me to be especially burthened with this one fault, that they imagine they can sustain two contrary opinions.

6. Perhaps I for my part, you for yours, and everybody for his own part, might have afforded some relief to the complaints of the city, had there been present an adviser.

7. For one year after my return from Asia, I pleaded renowned cases, being myself candidate for the prætorship, Cotta for the consulship, Hortensius for the ædileship.

8. I have no occasion to speak of myself, though this, certainly, is an old man's weakness, and is allowed to my time of life.

9. Do not desire, judges, that Cælius, already dying by the course of nature itself, should be put out of life, by a wound from you, earlier than by his own destiny.

1870. The laws of Valerius Poplicola were acceptable to the public; and he had

carried them by his sole act, that the consequent popularity might be his alone.

1. I never could draw a word from Crassus about the method and principle of speaking, though I both applied to him personally, and often made the attempt through Drusus.

2. O Romans, if ever in any previous war there was reason for returning thanks, first to the immortal gods, and next to your own valour, yesterday's battle was that reason.

3. When we know the nature of things, we are not disturbed by ignorance of facts, from which alone dreadful terrors arise.

4. Crassus was born in the consulship of Quintus Cœpio and Caius Lælius, being exactly three years younger than Antonius.

5. Virtue proclaims that Regulus, at that very time when he was being tortured by watchings and hunger, was happier than Thorius drinking amidst roses.

6. The woman had the hardihood to say she would rather kill all her children with her own hand than they should come into Philip's power.

7. Cæsar declared that he promoted the captain Scæva from the eighth class to a chief captaincy, in consequence of services rendered to himself and the state.

8. Aristotle placed both himself, and those who had preceded him in the field, before us, that we might know both the rest and himself by his means.

9. Titus Quinctius said that the soldiers should be under the dictator's power; he made no special exception for himself; he would place his hope in nothing but his innocence.

1880. The senate, seeing that the men of Veii were suffering from internal discord, granted the request that property should not be reclaimed from them; so little disposition was there to take occasion of advantage from the inconvenience of others.

1. The legions which were at Treves insist on swearing fealty to Vespasian.

2. The men of Cære prayed the gods that the Romans in prosperity might be touched with that compassion for them, which had touched themselves when the affairs of the Roman people were formerly in evil plight.

3. They all individually said they could see no other help

anywhere, but in the aid of the tribunes. 4. Every Gaulish knight who is most exalted in rank and wealth has about him most henchmen and clients. 5. It is not a just sentiment, that every one be so minded towards his friend as he is towards himself. 6. When the crier's voice was heard, the joy was greater than men could wholly conceive. People could hardly believe they had heard rightly; they gazed at one another, marvelling as at the empty vision of a dream. 7. The several chieftains in Gaul will not suffer their clansmen to be oppressed and overreached; and should they act otherwise, they have no influence with their clan. 8. He did not speak as most do, but in that way you do, with clearness, power, and elegance. 9. Tillius Cimber grasped Cæsar's gown on each shoulder; then, while he was exclaiming, Why, this is violence, one of the Cascas wounds him in front. **1890.**

To those men who have pitched as it were the tent of their life in philosophy alone, we will not allow much in argument. 1. That Corax of yours let us allow to hatch his chickens in the nest, that they may fly out disgusting and tiresome brawlers. 2. This is the very highest praise of a metaphor, that the word metaphorically used shall strike the sense. 3. I request you to relieve my present anxiety, and to devote your regard to this credit of mine, or, to speak more truly, to your own welfare. 4. The consul was goaded by anxiety about his younger son; this was Publius Scipio, himself too afterwards entitled Africanus on the destruction of Carthage. 5. The army offered the chief command to Hannibal; this act being reported to Carthage, was publicly sanctioned. 6. But nothing was so harassing as the pecuniary levies; Mucianus used to say they were the sinews of war. 7. Alexander on his deathbed had given his ring to Perdicas, from which circumstance all guessed that he entrusted the kingdom to him till his children should come of age. 8. I suppose Plato thought it would not be quite consistent, if he kept men of

that age longer at so protracted a conversation. 9. In one house, and that too a narrow one, what troops of friends did Epicurus keep! 1900. It sadly puts me out, that as yet I have no letter of yours on these topics. 1. It is a thing common to learning and writing, that each derives much assistance from good health and a mind free from other thoughts. 2. If there is any time for killing a man with justice — and there are many — surely that is not only a just but even a necessary one, in which aggressive violence is repelled by violence. 3. Those things which have humbler natural gifts, may yet attain the point of using what they have with judgment and skill, and without being unseemly. 4. Philosophy is said to have been discovered by Socrates, — not that concerning nature, which was of older date, but this other, in which we argue about human life and character. 5. It belongs to a great genius to anticipate the future in thought, and to avoid the possibility of having to say at any time, I did not think of it. 6. Your famous Thyamis of Epirus will allow nothing, I imagine, to this pleasantness. 7. In Ennius the famous Pythian Apollo says that it is he from whom, if not nations and kings, at least all his own citizens seek counsel for themselves. 8. It behoves us to have certain places which, as letters in forming a word, so these may immediately strike us in unfolding a case. 9. I suppose, when he saw what men were seated on these benches, he asked whether that man or that was to be counsel for the defence ; about me he had no sort of suspicion. 1910. How different lately was the passage of the other prince, if passage it was, and not foray. 1. Charmadas used to name the most eloquent men, among whom also, whether he were in jest, or because he thought so and had so heard, he produced me in that class. 2. Parmenides and Xenophanes, in verses however sorry, yet verses still, rebuke the arrogance of those who, whereas nothing can be known, venture to say that they know. 3. When I was at my Puteolan

house, and our friend Hirtius with me, we were much together; chiefly indeed investigating those plans which concerned peace and the union of the citizens. 4. In that you always solicit me concerning Cicero, I pardon you for my part, but I would also have you pardon me. 5. The study of wisdom is ancient among our countrymen, it is true; but yet before the time of Scipio and Lælius I can find none to quote by name. 6. Novelties must not be rejected, it is true; yet antiquity must be kept in its due place. 7. Eloquence, whether it is an art or some semblance of an art, ought certainly not to be neglected; but we must be aware that there are certain things greater still for the acquirement of eloquence. 8. Domitius used to speak with no art, it is true, but yet in good Latin and with much freedom. 9. He says, it is true, much in many places; but the water does not run, as the saying is. 1920. Apollonius went to you in Spain, chiefly on a plan of his own it is true, but also by my advice. 1. The sternness of the old has some excuse, not a good one certainly, but one which may seem capable of being justified. 2. The very speaking of good Latin must, it is true, be placed in a highly creditable rank, but not so much on its own account as because most have neglected it. 3. Caius Piso was indeed by no means dull of invention; yet, from his countenance and assumed manner, he seemed still keener than he was. 4. Zeno says that between the virtuous and the base there is a very vast difference, something immense. 5. There shall also be a sprinkling of wit, which has an excessive deal of power in speaking. 6. Voluseus having examined the topography of Britain, as far as opportunity allowed to one who could not venture to leave his ship and entrust himself to barbarians, returned to Cæsar in five days. 7. In the growth of the city the boundaries of the walls were always extended as far as the walls were to be carried out. 8. If it is true — and nobody doubts it — that the Roman people surpassed all races in valour, it

cannot be denied that Hannibal as far excelled other generals in skill as the Roman people outstripped all nations in hardihood.

9. Hannibal had not hoped that so many tribes in Italy would revolt to him as did revolt after the defeat of Cannæ.

1930. Socrates used to say that the nearest road and as it were the short cut to glory was, if a man would lay himself out to be such as he wished to be esteemed.

1. We were able to enjoy, as partners, benefits and honours as great as we wished.

2. My own self, your comforter, not so much literature, which I always pursued, as length of time, has softened down.

3. But worst of all is that third definition, that a man be rated by his friends at the valuation he puts upon himself.

4. How meagre are the maxims of rhetoricians about the power of virtue, when even those who agree with them go back the same men they came!

5. Not all those who speak in Attic style speak well; but all who speak well speak in Attic style.

6. In complimenting and glorifying me, you were the same consul you had always been.

7. We see that there have been some men who could speak at once with beauty and power, and likewise with shrewdness and refinement.

8. Whatever is the state of the case, I beg you to do as much service to Hippias as your honour and dignity will permit.

9. The surrounding forests and rocks continually re-echo, with manifold sound, whatever loud voice they have received.

1940. Whatsoever kind of animal you constitute, there must necessarily be in the mind some resemblances of the things which are in the body.

1. Whosoever there was, who in my distress had taken any share in the wickedness of Clodius, whithersoever he came, whatever trial he underwent, was condemned.

2. The Samnites cried out that they would rather be deceived, and endure whatever fortune might entail, than be thought to have spurned the Tarentines when promoting peace.

3. Hardly any one is present, but sees in the speaker faults more keenly and quickly than

merits ; so, whatever there is that displeases, hides also the features which are commendable.

4. It cannot be that a mind given to lust, embarrassed by love, regret, desire, often by too much plenty, sometimes also by want, can keep up not merely in act, but even in thought, that, whatsoever it is, which we do in speaking.

5. It takes a great judge to determine what it behoves each man to perform for each.

6. A young man ought to have a dash of liberal accomplishments ; and it is of great moment from whom he acquire them.

7. It is of the highest importance, what is done by whom.

8. These matters having been thus voted in the senate, who should have what province, then at last it was resolved the consuls should cast lots.

9. Scævola had a rule by which the true and the false might be determined, and from what premises what were, and what were not, the conclusions.

1950. It is asked, of two persons, whether is worthier; of more, who is worthiest.

1. Labienus fearing he could not resist the enemy's attack, especially as he knew them to be elated by their recent victory, wrote back to Cæsar what peril he would find in moving his division from its winter quarters.

2. Consider by what vast labours was founded, by what great valour established, the freedom which a single night all but destroyed.

3. Most philosophers give no rules of eloquence, and yet have in readiness what to say on every subject.

4. About the gods I have an opinion of my own to hold; but I have no power of agreeing with you.

5. I have absolutely nothing to write to you ; everything is known to you ; nor have I myself anything to look for from you.

6. What I was at Trasimenus, at Cannæ, you are to-day.

7. He who thinks that forms are the same as parts, does not distinguish with sufficient nicety things which should be kept apart.

8. It is a bad case when what ought to be effected by virtue is attempted by money.

9. Most men pay their chief court to him from whom they have greatest hope.

1960. That prosecutor cannot be

tolerated, who is detected in the very fault which he has censured in another.

1. You will surpass our expectation, if you determine that it is your duty to labour in pursuit of those accomplishments by which those praises are acquired, the glory of which you are enamoured of.

2. At Sparta the first account taken was of him who was eldest among the children of one who had died in possession of the kingdom.

3. Upon my word, I should prefer—and this were the fairer way—to have information of your affairs as often as possible from your own letters.

4. At Athens no tomb was allowed to be adorned with plaster work, nor those hermæ, as they call them, to be placed on it.

5. They live, who have escaped from bodily fetters as from a dungeon ; but your so-called life is death.

6. When they arrived at the Volaterran fords, as they are called, they see a very intimate friend of Nævius.

7. The oldest orators, or nearly so, of those at least whose works are ascertainable, are Pericles and Alcibiades.

8. Of all the orators with whom I am acquainted, I consider Quintus Sertorius the most fluent in speaking and the shrewdest.

9. Everyone should promote his own welfare, so far as he can do it without injury to another.

1970. The letter which you sent last, as I can easily conclude, was very agreeable to Pompey.

1. The men of Cremona, which is the strongest city of all Gaul, when three cohorts had been thrown as a garrison into the citadel by Varro, expelled the cohorts and barred the gates.

2. Cæsar was apprised that the people of Sulmo, a town which is seven miles distant from Corfinium, were desirous to do his pleasure.

3. All ancient nations once obeyed kings, — a mode of rule which in the first instance was conferred on the most righteous and wise men.

4. If a man is his own enemy, he must necessarily think good evil, and evil good, and shun what is desirable, and desire what should be shunned, — a state of things which beyond doubt implies the ruin of life.

5. In the ensuing winter, which was the year of the consul-

ship of Cnæus Pompeius and Marcus Crassus, the German Usipetes crossed the river Rhine. 6. In the reign of Tarquinius Priscus, the chief command of the Celts, who constitute a third of Gaul, belonged to the Bituriges. 7. The systematic doctrine of all arts which relate to the proper conduct of life is comprised in the study of wisdom, which is called philosophy. 8. When we have begun to look about us, and to perceive what we are and wherein we differ from the other animals, we then begin to aim at those things for which we were born ; something like this we see in beasts. 9. At Velitræ in olden time, when a portion of the wall had been struck by lightning, answer was made that a citizen of that place would one day be master of the world ; and in this confident belief the men of Velitræ had often waged war with the Roman people. 1980. Caius Sulpicius gave much labour and attention to astrology, Sextus Pompeius to geometry, many persons to logic, more still to civil law ; now all these sciences are engaged in the investigation of truth. 1. In the camp of the Swiss was found a tablet full of Greek writing, in which tablet a calculation had been made, with names given, of the number of men capable of bearing arms who had left their home. 2. We have a decree of the senate, according to which decree, Catiline, it were fitting you were slain forthwith. 3. Reason shows that there is a God ; and this being granted, we must confess that the universe is governed by his design. 4. Signs of future events are shown by those stars which the Greeks call comets, our people crinites ; and lately, in the war of Octavius, these were the foreboders of great calamities. 5. There is no stronger support of a commonwealth than credit ; now, this can have no existence unless the payment of loans be necessary. 6. Romulus held the opinion that in the foresight of events there is an augural science ; but this we see altered now, either by experience, or by learning, or by lapse of time. 7. I often hear Roscius say that the chief merit of art is

gracefulness, but that this is just the one thing which art cannot convey. 8. Five several rows of pales were united together and entwined ; and those who went in there impaled themselves on very sharp stakes. 9. Lælius having no place anywhere to set his foot in, returned to Rome. 1990. We may speak briefly of Scaurus and Æmilius, as neither of them had the reputation of a first-rate orator, though both had been engaged in many cases. 1. Clitomachus says that those who affirm that the Academy takes away the senses are greatly mistaken, it never having been asserted by them that either colour or taste or sound have no existence. 2. How far the laughable should be treated of, we must accurately consider,—a subject we had classed under the fourth head of inquiry. 3. We treating of peace are they whom it chiefly concerns that peace should be made, and whose acts, of whatsoever kind, our states will be disposed to ratify. 4. Albucius studied philosophy in banishment at Athens with the greatest contentment, though that very fate would not have befallen him had he remained quiet in the commonwealth, and obeyed the laws of Epicurus. 5. To the ridiculous of each several kind, the countenance should also be adapted ; for indeed the more serious and stern this is, the wittier do the sayings actually seem. 6. Ptolemy had never eaten with hunger ; for when as he travelled through Egypt an ordinary loaf was given him in a cottage, he thought nothing more delicious than that bread. 7. Such being the case, Verres supposes the senatorial trials are so far lost and spoilt, that he openly gives out he had good reason to be covetous of money, since he finds in money there is such protecting power. 8. As for the request which you say you have made to Scævola, that while you were absent he would govern the province before my arrival, I saw him at Ephesus, and heard nothing from him which he said he had in charge from you. 9. As to your desire to know what is each man's faith and loyalty towards you, it is hard to say of individuals. 2000. As respects

your exhortation to me, that I should have a hope of recovering my health, I wish the case were one in which I could hope with justice.

1. Now if there was any era of our commonwealth when a good citizen's authority and eloquence might have wrested arms out of the hands of angry citizens, it was certainly at the time when the defence of peace was debarred either by the error of the public or by its fear.

2. Democritus, when you know him, you will of your own accord, such is your natural character, esteem worthy of your friendship and hospitality.

3. Without my recommendation, such is your judgment in men, you will do everything with pleasure for Lamia's own sake.

4. I, who, with my habitual negligence, often did not go near you for days, when you were here, am now tortured with daily regret that I have not got you to run to.

5. Tullia, so loving as she was to you, and so dutiful to all her family, certainly would not have you resolve to wait till the lapse of time shall abate your grief.

6. So soft and gentle-minded am I, I could never have resisted the tears and the prayers of Autronius.

7. Do you hear how my punishment and yours are called for at the same time? And Galba is so merciful, he has, perhaps, already promised.

8. In dogs what else is intimated by their so faithful protection and affectionate fawning on their masters, but that they were created for the convenient purposes of men?

9. Which of us undertakes any laborious bodily exercise, except that he may obtain some advantage from it?

2010. What is the reason, if there was such great merit in the orator Galba, why it makes no appearance in his speeches?

1. Who is there that does not quote with some affection and goodwill the names of Caius Fabricius and Manius Curius, though he never saw them?

2. Who is there that does not consider him a foe, whom they that attack with arms are deemed preservers of the commonwealth?

3. While you might err, dear Plancus (for who can avoid this?) yet, that you could not have been deluded, who does not per-

ceive? 4. Do you at all perceive in what contempt you live? Heius says that he reclaims from you the sacred things of his ancestors. Have you any shame? any religion, Verres? any fear? 5. The ambassadors of the Romans were sent away by most people with the question, Had they also opened an asylum for women? 6. When I look at you, Brutus, it often occurs to me to think with alarm, what career your admirable nature, and refined learning, and unparalleled industry will one day find. 7. What should be so earnestly questioned in life as what the end is, what the extreme, what the last thing, to which all plans of living well and acting rightly must be referred? 8. What song can be found sweeter than the utterance of a well-tempered speech? what verse neater than a skilful period of words? what actor pleasanter in imitating truth, than the orator in maintaining it? 9. What will you do, pray, if expediency forsake friendship? will you quit it? what sort of friendship is that? **2020.** Yesterday, not long after you quitted me, some men of the city, as they seemed to be, brought me a letter. 1. Without zeal and a certain ardour of affection, nobody will ever attain to anything distinguished in life. 2. Something there is which allures and draws all to itself by its own worth; of which class are virtue, knowledge, truth. 3. Caria and Phrygia, being anything but refined and elegant, adopted a certain rich and, as it were, greasy style of speaking, adapted to their own ears. 4. Some dislike this whole business of philosophy, while some do not so much blame it if it be slightly conducted; but they consider that such study and so much labour ought not to be devoted to it. 5. I maintain that, when to fine genius is joined some systematic course of learned education, then the usual result is something brilliant and of rare excellence. 6. There dwelt in the mind of Phidias a certain choice image of beauty, looking at which, and intent upon it, he used to direct his skill and his hand to its resemblance. 7. A prosecutor, should he

affirm that some one has acted under the influence of money, will show some covetous act of his on some occasion or other.

8. Of these opinions which is true, some god may see to it.

9. Who, except this man, can easily be found to excel in both respects, in learned studies and political government?—I think there can, and in fact some one of us three.

2030. Goodness of expression has such great power, that this alone, without any other merits, produced in Curio the semblance of a considerable orator.

1. It is probable that, as the most virtuous man defers most to posthumous opinion, there is somewhat of which he will have the feeling after death.

2. How I wish that some tribune of the people would rush blindfold into the contest, with great peril and no profit.

3. I have often begged by letter, not that something new be resolved, but that nothing new be resolved.

4. Almost all young men make a point of devoting their mind to some pursuit.

5. No doubt the man, whoever he is, if indeed there is some one, who not merely illustrated, but even engendered eloquence in this city, conferred more dignity upon this people than they who stormed the forts of the Ligurians.

6. Metellus in his absence sought a reconciliation with me: herein, assuredly, if renowned men have any feeling in death, he did what was most agreeable to all the Metelli.

7. If, in the late war, Pompey had sacrificed something of his great stateliness, and Cæsar much of his ambition, we might have had a firm peace and some sort of republic.

8. More cheerfully would I transmit to you all my praises, if I have any of my own, than draw off any part of yours.

9. Perhaps somebody, some time or other, may do something of that kind.

2040. Here some one may ask on whose account so great a construction of matter has taken place.

1. If any farmer has spoken or written fluently upon farming, or some painter upon painting, eloquence must not therefore be deemed to belong to that art.

2. As often as any cohort advanced from the circle and charged,

the enemy retired with precipitation. 3. Beasts, when anything is thrown to them not absolutely foreign to their nature, are satisfied therewith, and seek nothing more. 4. I would exhort you, women, to be more valiantly minded, did I not know you more valiant than any man. 5. Nothing is more disgraceful to a naturalist than to affirm anything is formed without a cause. 6. To me it seems passing strange that anybody can be found at this time of day to credit the Chaldeans, whose prophecies he sees refuted by fact and by the issues. 7. Now, if we could look upon and discern nature herself, and under her best guidance complete the career of life, there were surely no reason why any one should feel the want of method and learning. 8. Never, said Eumenes, did I engage with my superior in strength; for I have not joined battle with any one that did not submit to me. 9. If there is any one who in cases is wont to see shrewdly what is the point at issue, no doubt you are he.

2050. It is the custom of Syracuse, that, if reference be made to the senate on any subject, whoever will may speak.

1. It was resolved to proclaim that no person, who had been initiated in the Bacchic mysteries, should take upon himself to meet or assemble for sacred purposes, or perform any such religious rite. 2. If there is any one who imagines that nobody can be reconciled sincerely, he does not prove our treachery, but notifies his own. 3. I was waiting for one of my people; for if he had arrived and had brought anything from you, I was aware that I should not lack something to write about. 4. If anything shall fall out to change my plans, I will acquaint you forthwith. 5. The Gaulish states have a rule of law, that if any man has learnt anything of public interest from the neighbours by rumour or report, he shall lay it before the magistrate and not impart it to any other person. 6. Were some god to say to some voyager pursued by pirates, Cast yourself forth from the vessel, there is one ready to pick you up, he would lose all his fear. 7. Every one that

returned from a distant land, reported marvels. 8. It is foreign to a wise man not merely to do wrong to any, but even to hurt. 9. Matters are come to that pass, that, unless any god or some chance come to our aid, we cannot be rescued. **2060.** If any king, if any city of foreign tribes, if any nation had done aught of that nature towards a Roman citizen, should we not take public vengeance? 1. Nothing distresses me more than that in these vexations I cannot laugh with you at anything which is laughable. 2. In private affairs, if any one executed a commission with undue negligence, our ancestors thought he had incurred great disgrace. 3. Do you grant us this, Pomponius, that nature is governed by reason, power, mind, duty, or whatever other name there is by which I may intimate what I mean? 4. The more crafty and cunning a man is, the more is he hated and suspected when there exists no opinion of his honesty. 5. There were six thousand German horsemen, as many footmen of the swiftest and strongest: these assembled, if there was any harder enterprise; if any one received a severe wound and fell from his horse, they surrounded him. 6. Moreover, they do not seem to wrong me so much, who thus argue, as any person whose ears are open to this argument. 7. That somebody or other who is commonly named in the schools, could see what was a thousand and eighty furlongs off. 8. Curtius was executed for having conspired with some Spaniards, if Pompey entered some town or other for the purpose of laying in corn, to seize him. 9. I think it has happened by some destiny or other, that while you always obtain the opportunity of gracing me, I have no means of requital except inclination. **2070.** I say that this young man, not having spared himself, was ill for some days, and then died. 1. Nothing can be well administered, if every one chooses to look at words, and not to arrive at the meaning of the person who uttered the words. 2. The Peripatetics divided man's nature into soul and body; and

having said that each of them was desirable for its own sake, they said that the virtues of both of them were also desirable for their own sakes.

XII. PARTICLES, QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

3. Such thick darkness is said to have once obscured the neighbouring districts, through the outbreak of fire from *Ætna*, that for two days no one man could recognise another.

4. There was nothing of anybody's, which *Clodius* fell in love with, that he did not think would be his own this year.

5. Many people cannot lose their property and fortunes in a single city, without drawing more into the same calamity with themselves.

6. You cannot avoid saying what you do not approve in one you disagree with.

7. Some one even in that shrine of the commonwealth—in the very senate-house, I say, some enemy exists.

8. There is nothing men will not undertake, if to great endeavours great prizes are offered.

9. Not that I have no sheep farms in Italy; but all are not harpers who have a harp.

2080. As to what you wrote, that some good may be done by my authority and eloquence, some good has been done, considering the great evils we are placed in.

1. The Latin colonists had notice to make all haste out of the city, lest the privilege of ambassadors should be no protection to them.

2. They say that *Annius Luscus* was not ineloquent.

3. *Democritus* trifles not unskilfully for a natural philosopher.

4. Those nations who disliked royal power did not wish to obey nobody, but not always to obey one person.

5. *Hannibal* being invited to attend a lecture of *Phormio* the Peripatetic, said that he had no objection.

6. Such a judgment from you respecting the man I specially love, cannot fail to be eminently agreeable to me.

7. No one can help highly commending your resolution, in that

with the hope of victory you have at the same time abandoned the desire of contest. 8. Neither does Aristippus rank with pleasure the not suffering pain, nor does Hieronymus use the not suffering pain as a title of pleasure. 9. There are many nations at this day which know the heavens by sight alone, which are not yet aware why the moon is eclipsed. **2090.** Cassius had sent a silly letter; and that of Bibulus had not yet arrived.

1. The Roman people as yet had no allied states in Asia; but remembering that Æsculapius also was formerly sent for out of Greece, when not yet allied by any treaty, they decree ambassadors to Attalus. 2. In fine, if it was magnanimity not to supplicate the conqueror, consider if it be not arrogance to spurn his liberality. 3. Mind that, in striving to reach the top, you do not fall down with the very boughs you have grasped. 4. Consider whether, all right affections of the mind being called virtues, this may be not the proper name of all, but all may have been named from that which singly surpassed the rest. 5. Many things in philosophy have as yet been by no means sufficiently explained. 6. Many persons there, bringing help without avail, were destroyed by fire and sword. 7. There is hardly anybody, short of being a fool, and not utterly devoid of all practice in speaking, who does not know what constitutes a lawsuit. 8. Polybius, an authority by no means despicable, relates that King Syphax was led in triumph. 9. It is not so easy to say whether it ought to have been done, as that it might, I ween, have been done. **2100.** Arcesilas said that there was not anything that could be known, not even that very thing which Socrates reserved for himself, and so, that all things lay in darkness.

1. By the law of treason two commissioners were elected, who thought that under that law they could not acquit even a guiltless person, when they had once condemned him. 2. I am inclined to think it is not requisite that friends should never stand in any need. 3. What you were doing, where in the world you were, I

could not even guess. 4. Our arrival was no expense to any one, not even to the humblest. 5. Let it be a settled point, then, that what is wrong is never expedient, not even in the case when you gain that which you suppose to be expedient. 6. No one was ever able to succeed and excel in eloquence, I do not say without the lore of oratory, but even without universal accomplishment. 7. The sons of Ancus had always held it as a great indignity that a stranger should reign at Rome, not to say of no neighbouring, but not even of Italian stock. 8. Let these men, in the first place, if they cannot stand, fall—but so that not the city only, but even their next neighbours, shall not feel it. 9. We must take precaution this day that no such deed may ever hereafter be not merely done, but even conceived, by citizens. **2110.** A good man will not only not venture to do, but even to think anything which he will not venture to proclaim. 1. At the last they had so brutalised their minds by the habit of misfortune, that they not only did not attend the dead with tears and customary lamentation, but did not even carry them out or bury them. 2. It oozed out by many proofs, that the brother of Volscius, from the time he was first ill, not only was never seen in public, but did not even rise from his sick bed, and that he died from a lingering malady of many months; and that, during the period within which the witness had laid the crime, Kæso was not seen at Rome. 3. Since you are free from quartan fever, and have removed not merely the disease, but even your cold, present yourself to us in Greece in rude health. 4. You declared that you never had any conversation at all with Albinovanus, not merely about the prosecution of Sextius, but on no subject and at no time. 5. Seeing that prosperity tries the tempers of the wise, much less could they, with their corrupt morals, use victory with moderation. 6. Quinctius, who was tired of war even for his country, much more against his country, went to the interview. 7. The tribunes being reappointed for

the ensuing year without even an unpleasant word, much more without any violence taking place, by gradual soothing and management had mollified the populace. . 8. Nothing of this kind can be so much as imagined ; much less can a case of parricide be laid. 9. Legions of citizens did not throw down their arms at Pharsalia and Philippi ; much less would the armies of Otho and Vitellius be likely to abandon the war of their own accord. **2120.** I indeed should not think it right to accept even immortality against the commonwealth ; much less would I wish to die to the ruin of the commonwealth. 1. I very much fear this day will not be sufficient for my acting, that you may not suppose I am now at leisure for story-telling. 2. I indeed was never affected by anything of that kind even when young, much less now I am old. 3. No man, not at Rome merely, but neither in any corner of Italy, was overwhelmed with debt, that Catiline did not unite to this incredible league of wickedness. 4. Nothing has been omitted without having a wise apology, not merely a satisfactory one. 5. That you may escape disgrace, scandal, baseness, what pain ought not to be, not only not refused, but even promptly embraced ? 6. Valerius, as if he had discharged his promise, since it had been by no fault of his that it was not performed, the people attended home with applause. 7. Shall Canuleius venture to declare in the senate, that if the senators will not let his laws be received as those of a conqueror, he will prevent a levy being made ? 8. By the sword and by daring a way is made through enemies ever so dense : by the wedge-formation we shall pass through this loose and incompact body as if there were nothing to oppose us. 9. They sacrifice fine fat victims to God as if he were hungry ; pour out wine to him as if he were thirsty ; burn candles to him as if he were in the dark. **2130.** My friends pay their respects to me so much the oftener, as they seem to regard a right-thinking citizen as a sort of white bird. 1. I cannot say this is not the language

of as good and amiable a man as you please, but not at all that of a wise man. 2. Of the wise man's excellence much may be said as fully and largely as you will. 3. Imagine a crime as heinous as you please; yet I will surpass the expectation of you all. 4. I shall all along be anxious about what you are doing, until I know what you have done. 5. Ligur came to Verres and told him how long ago the inheritance had devolved upon him. 6. I make diligent use of our poets; but wherever they fall short, I have rendered much from the Greek, that Latin style might lack no ornament. 7. The king's forces did this for several days, hoping that the Roman horse would attack their retreating rear, and that then, wheresoever they were, a skirmish ensuing, when they had drawn them to some distance from the camp, they themselves, being superior in cavalry and light troops, would easily put their army to the rout. 8. Scouts were posted that the Romans might nowhere make a bridge and carry their troops across. 9. Silanus ordered the army to bear to the left as much as possible, that he might not be seen from any part of the Carthaginian posts. **2140.** You so manage and have managed the government, that I do not refuse to owe you in my single person as much as all good men owe you. 1. Caligula in his youth was capable of enduring labour, yet with this exception, that sometimes, from a sudden failure of strength, he could not stir. 2. Aristotle and Xenocrates think that the end of good does not lie in virtue only, yet with this understanding, that they prefer virtue to all things. 3. O hero well worthy of Sparta, so, that to me at least, one who was so high-minded seems to have been condemned guiltless. 4. Thorius will certainly prefer being thought a good man without being so, to being a good man without being thought so. 5. Things were now nearly at that pass that even the majesty of the consuls could not restrain men's passions. 6. When the soldiers were just on the point of scaling the walls, the place was

surrendered. 7. The Samnite legions beleaguered Luccria with all their forces, and were not far short of taking it. 8. Gabinius, not in office at the time, addressed Pompeius as dictator; never did man run nearer risk of being torn to pieces. 9. They were now very near reaching the topmost ridge of the cliff, when the enemy took flight.

2150. When news came that the enemy approached, it almost came to pass that, without orders from the commander, they tore up the standards and deployed into line.

1. He was very near taking his freedwoman Acte in lawful wedlock. 2. As soon as I got an opportunity of promoting your dignity, I left nothing undone to grace you.

3. Even of music he was not ignorant, seeing that he sang and played agreeably and skilfully. 4. Inquire the reason for its seeming thus; and though you find it

ever so soon, you will not show that you have a true witness, but that he gives false evidence not without a cause.

5. Allowing that their speech may be despised, yet our faith ought not to be. 6. Search as much as you may, you will not find a Greek term for a coxcomb.

7. The news of Segestes having surrendered and met with favour was received hopefully or regretfully, according as the hearers disliked or desired war. 8. I sent Tiro and several with him, that you might give each a letter, as anything occurred.

9. That circumstance was as agreeable to the senate as ever anything in the world was. **2160.**

Learned though Antiochus may have been, as indeed he was, yet his inconsistency lessens his authority; for when, I ask, has the day dawned that showed him that mark of truth and falsehood which for many days he had denied?

1. Sthenius, being among the most fluent in speech of the Sicilians, urged many topics. 2. Both in Latin literature and moreover in Greek, he was, for those times, learned.

3. Epaminondas was surpassed in erudition by none of his countrymen. 4. Quintus Fabius had much reading for a Roman.

5. Such are our affairs: for a state of pros-

perity, unsettled ; for a state of adversity, good. 6. Pisistratus was followed in the next century by Themistocles, a very ancient person, taking our chronology; taking that of Athens, not so very old. 7. All things are done at a nod, as from previous arrangement. 8. Here is a charge ! here is reason for a runaway accusing a king, a slave his master ! 9. Heaven protect us ! that all men should be so formed by nature that they see and settle other people's affairs better than their own! **2170.** Come, now, bring back your mind, if you please, to truth. 1. Well, compare now the march of an unincumbered bandit with Milo's incumbrances. 2. Well, well, let me have that scheme of yours. 3. Well, now, but to carry out of Italy these fetters, these laurelled fasces, I mean, how troublesome it is! 4. Come, I know your disposition : as if, now, twenty minas were any sort of consideration to you, provided you can do this gentleman a kindness ! 5. In my nineteenth year I began to speak in the forum ; and now at length I see what an orator ought to achieve, yet still through a mist. 6. Now, if he shall quit Italy, he will do quite wrongly ; but then, and not before, must I change my plans. 7. By and by he himself, too, being impeached by Lucius Antistius the plebeian tribune, obtained, by a final appeal to the college, exemption from trial, as he was absent on public business. 8. This at last he took to heart so grievously, that Bacchis herself, had she been present, would, I believe, have pitied him. 9. From the Academics arose orators; from them generals and leaders of commonwealths; to come to smaller things, mathematicians, poets, musicians, medical men, in fine, proceeded from this manufactory, as it were, of all the arts. **2180.** All these things having been considered, then at length I am wont to ponder last that which I have to say first, what opening I shall adopt. 1. So far were we from strengthening our fleet by the support of the Rhodians, that our soldiers were even excluded by the Rhodians from city, from harbour,

from provision, in fine, from water. 2. A certain natural resentment inflamed him while speaking, and caused his language to be earnest ; afterwards, when he had taken his pen at leisure, his style grew languid. 3. Preceded by report and by the messengers of the Clusians, and then of other people successively, the speed of the enemy carried great alarm to Rome. 4. Next after this let the vine-dresser remember to choose carefully a place for the vines. 5. I wish you could have met me, for many reasons : first, that I might see you ; next, that I might congratulate you in person ; then, that we might mutually converse on what things we wished—you on yours, I on mine ; finally, that our friendship might be riveted more strongly. 6. O philosophy, guide of life ! thou hast united men to one another, first by dwellings, next by marriages, then by communion of letters and vocal sounds. 7. Providence has had in view these things chiefly : first, that the world may be perfectly adapted to endure ; next, that it may lack nothing ; but principally, that in it may be found exquisite beauty and complete adornment. 8. I remembered that Caius Marius, having escaped from armed violence, in the first instance hid his aged body under water, in marshes, next found refuge in the compassion of the lowest class, at Minturnæ ; thence reached the shores of Africa in a very small boat. 9. His speech was threefold : in the first place he showed you that the state had been saved by my counsels ; then he supposed you to be entreated by the senate ; finally, he himself, at the close, not only entreated you in behalf of my safety, but even besought you. **2190.** Of beasts some are of the land, a portion of the water, others ambiguous, as it were, living in each abode. 1. Augustus Cæsar let no day thoughtlessly pass without writing to Atticus, at one time asking of him some antiquarian point, at another putting before him some question of poetry, now and then jocularly drawing from him wordier epistles. 2. It is clearly made out what kind

of man he is, whom we call at one time moderate, at a second temperate, at another consistent and self-restrained.

3. The ambassador of Antiochus said it was an unworthy thing even to hear of, that Antiochus should be excluded from the cities of Thrace and the Chersonese, which his great grandsire Seleucus had won and left to him, while Antiochus himself, with equal credit, had partly regained them by arms, partly had rebuilt, at vast expense, what had been burnt or fallen to ruin.

4. The Germans came to Cæsar at his camp, both in order to clear themselves, and at the same time to obtain by deceit whatever they could in respect of an armistice.

5. Cicero had a most exuberant genius, and that genius stored with matter of the amplest variety and grandeur.

6. Without a certain zeal and ardour there is nothing distinguished generally in life, and, at all events, nobody will ever attain this which you desire.

7. Angriness both in our private and daily life betrays a slight and weak mind, and furthermore nothing is so revolting as with supreme command to unite also a bitter temper.

8. Appius Claudius was both sufficiently studious, and not only a very learned but also a practised orator, and soundly skilled as well in augural law as also in all our public jurisprudence and antiquarian lore.

9. To me, indeed, while those arguments and proofs of guilt appeared most convincing—tablets, seals, handwritings, in fine, each man's confession; yet more convincing were these—colour, eyes, countenance, silence.

2200. While Roscius on the one hand is such an artist that he seems the only person worthy to be seen on the stage, so again is he such a man that he seems alone worthy of never setting his foot there.

1. Sisenna's History, while it far surpasses all that preceded, yet indicates, furthermore, how far short it comes of perfection.

2. Archias found those consuls, one of whom could supply very great deeds to write of, the other both exploits and also literary taste and an attentive ear.

3. We have seen wicked men (who, if they did not hate their

country, would never have been hostile to me) inflamed both with lust and fear and also with conscious guilt. 4. Scipio undertook to answer the embassies with a mind so elevated by full reliance on his own virtues, that in all he said extraordinary majesty, as well as conviction, appeared. 5. Look for a guest who is anything but a gourmand, and moreover unfriendly to lavish dinners. 6. I observe that Latium was first daubed with witticisms at that time, when our city received a foreign infusion. 7. What you have done will then appear, when you shall be expiring. 8. We held schools in the Greek manner, so that, when he who wished to hear had said what he thought, I spoke on the contrary side. 9. As the world, in some part mortal, is moved by an everlasting Deity, so the frail body is moved by an eternal soul. **2210.** As nature has thrown open light and day to all mankind, so has she opened all lands to brave men. 1. So may all I wish be mine, as I earnestly desire to be with you. 2. Our friend Plato ranks with the race of Titans those who, as they opposed the celestials, so in their case oppose magistrates. 3. As persons who come into our presence unseasonably are often disagreeable, so letters displease, sent out of place. 4. It remains that, where the commonwealth is, there we should be, rather than that, while chasing that old one, we should be in none at all. 5. In proportion to the excess of snow and rain in Mauritania, it is observed that the Nile rises. 6. Now this should be done by all who mean to enter upon a life of virtue; but I am inclined to think, by nobody rather than yourself. 7. It is a primary duty to assist every one most especially who most stands in need of assistance. 8. I exhort you that, as good poets and pains-taking actors are wont, so you be most attentive in the latter part and winding up of your duty and office. 9. And he said, with a smile, I see what you are driving at; you are afraid I shall carry off your pupil. **2220.** The Tarentines, when they heard that the Romans had occupied the city, as if

they had been abandoned and not themselves the abandoners, reproached the people of Palæopolis, and raged with wrath and hatred against the Romans. 1. For why should a secretary escort him, and not rather the muleteer who brought him? 2. Our countrymen are generally ignorant of Greek; nor do the Greeks know Latin. 3. The father of the Sempronii, a man of great judgment and weight, was a blessing to the commonwealth, both on many other occasions, and in his censorship especially. 4. In an orator there ought to be certain rapid movements of mind and genius, which shall be both keen to invent, and fertile to explain and enrich. 5. It is neither lawful nor open to me to withhold a portion of my labour from the relief of men who are in danger. 6. I have nothing to write; for I have heard no news, and I answered all your letters yesterday. 7. Amidst the greatest evils, we yet seem to have acquired this good, that we commit to writing things not well known to our countrymen, and at the same time eminently worth knowing. 8. Pyrrhus admired the slain Romans so much that he said, O how easy was it to have gained the empire of the world, either to me with Roman soldiers, or to the Romans with me for their king! 9. There is no kind of thing which can either subsist by itself when severed from the rest, or if the rest be deprived of which, they can preserve their own power and perpetuity.

2230. Antenor the admiral of Perses, having notice from the signal-stations that some merchant-ships were out at sea, gave chase with one division of his galleys, and, stationing another among the Cyclades, either sunk or plundered all the ships. 1. If loyalty had prevailed, the two legions might either have been crushed by the united strength of the Vitellian troops, or, being led back, they would have abandoned Italy, and made a disgraceful retreat. 2. Every day I called to mind what a mischievous war was that, in which victory itself was most distressing, since it would either bring destruction in case of defeat, or slavery

in the event of success. 3. I wish Caius Gracchus had not chosen to show affection to his brother so much as to his country; how easily, with his talents, if his life had been prolonged, might he have attained either his father's or his grandfather's glory. 4. It is hard to reckon up how many men there have been who have not taken pains in any single subject, but have embraced all things they could, either by scientific research or by logical reasoning. 5.

Do you, however, whether you have any hope for the commonwealth or none, prepare, meditate, and ponder those things which ought to occupy a citizen and a man who means to restore the commonwealth to its old dignity and freedom. 6. This was sagely seen, either by Simonides or whoever else was the discoverer, that those things are most strongly moulded in our minds, which are delivered and impressed by sensation. 7. Cæsar laid the first sod of the barrow,—an act which displeased Tiberius, either because he interpreted in a bad sense all Germanicus did, or he believed that the view of slain and unburied corpses would dispirit the army for battle. 8. What great advantage would there be in prosperity, if you had not one to rejoice in it as much as you do yourself. 9. It is noble and, if you will have it, right also and true, to love those, who ought to be dearest to us, as much as ourselves.

2240. There are many who bear their misfortunes differently from what they have advised other people. 1. If, in short, anything were said to have been done which was not contrary to what was lawful, but contrary to what was proper, yet all such reproach, gentlemen, you ought to reject. 2. The man who seeks a limit to vice, acts in the same way as if he supposed that one who had flung himself from the Leucadian rock could check himself when he would. 3. Since silence resembles confession, we must sum up our reasoning in the same way as if the point were yielded. 4. Not only may I think differently from you, but I myself may think differently at different times. 5. You seem to me

to pronounce an opinion differing from mine, of what is right and worthy of me in this case. 6. I halted among the Allobroges, that I might be prepared for everything, just as occasion might suggest. 7. The Ligurians were taken so much by surprise, that they were in just as great a panic as if they had been surrounded by ambush. 8. The senators took that almost as much in dudgeon as when they saw the consulship thrown open. 9. Just as if the famous Appius Cæcus laid down a road not for the people to use, but for his descendants to rob on with impunity.

2250. You could not understand this by letter just as it is in reality.

1. I am as friendly to the state as man can be. 2. Other affairs in all parts of the empire were just as admirable as if it were not a Nero, but a Thræsea that governed them. 3. Once upon a time this was a sort of necessity ; now, as the case stands, it is not as it was some time ago.

4. Know you not, then, that everything which exists remains and subsists as long as it is one, but dies and is dissolved as soon as it has ceased to be one? 5. Piso kept his place as long as he could endure the toil ; afterwards, every diminution of his zeal was so much lost from his renown. 6. Sextus Digitius, the prætor in Nearer Spain, delivered to his successor scarcely half the troops he had received. 7. For my part, in accordance with the value I set upon you, I will approve all you do. 8. An orator in speaking will often bring the fact before our eyes, often exaggerate it beyond possibility. 9. The country which begat, is not much less dear than that which has received us.

2260. Lucius Junius Brutus was a youth of widely different character from what he had assumed.

1. I should be distressed at your doing all things different from what you wish, if all you do were not most virtuous. 2. By truth we do our best that nothing may be doing, or have been done, or hereafter be done, otherwise than as we have given assurance. 3. Tiberius wrote to the consuls that the oath of Rubrius must be considered of the

same force as if he had forsworn himself by Jupiter. 4. If you wish to give any injunction to an inferior, you will find all more ready to obey, if you lay it down first as a law applying to yourself and your friends. 5. Demosthenes used to say he should be sorry if ever he were outdone by the early-rising industry of mechanics. 6. But these topics shall be spoken of in another place, and they have already been spoken of; now we will proceed to the residue, after having first addressed to you, gentlemen, a few words of deprecation. 7. You will quit everything, if you please, when Fabius shall desire your assistance. 8. Touched by this glory, up gets Epicurus, who, please the gods, considers the wise man always happy. 9. In every circle, and even, please the gods, in every banquet, are men who can lead armies into Macedonia. 2270. These are plains which none but large kine and the strongest ploughs break. 1. Finally, enjoy that good while it is yours; when it is gone, do not wish it back, unless, perchance, young men ought to wish back boyhood, and men of more advanced age, youth. 2. Pompeius will abandon Domitius, if I am not greatly mistaken. 3. What else is it we advocates are bound to do but repel those who assault? 4. How? may not the greatest pain continue many days? See if it may not even months. Unless, perchance, you mean that which, as soon as it has seized you, kills. Who fears that pain? 5. The little books I have published are said to circulate, though now they have lost the advantage of novelty; unless, indeed, the booksellers flatter me. 6. This was our custom, this the custom of our commons, and always will be, unless that at any time we shall receive arms from you and for you. 7. They say that, unless they find some support in Cæsar and the Roman people, all the Gauls must do the same that the Swiss have done. 8. I wish you would never omit, as far as you can possibly help, to write to me, even if you have nothing to write about. 9. I could wish that, as far as possible, the want

of your presence may be compensated by my exertion.

2280. The Gauls having routed the Tuscans in battle not far from the river Tessino, founded a city, and called it Milan.

1. Cnæus Domitius, grandfather of Nero, left a son, to be preferred, beyond a doubt, to all of his own clan. 2.

What reason do we suppose there is for each one generation, almost, having produced one peculiar kind of eloquence? 3. For my part, said Murrius, I will speak particularly about asses, seeing I am of Reate, where

there are the best and largest, of which race I have bred foals here, and sold them several times to Arcadians themselves. 4. I think that I have abundantly satisfied Dicæarchus. 5. The lands supplied abundance of timber

for the construction of new works. 6. Accordingly, as far as you are concerned, if I repent my error, I am

punished enough and more than enough. 7. And at first he interfered only so far as that nothing might be done

wrongly. 8. The lust of empire goads to arms two kindred and neighbouring nations; and whether rightly or

wrongly, I do not determine. 9. These things, long and earnestly sought, and with much toil, one hour has taken

away. **2290.** It is a small matter to come into the senate-house, unless you call together and attend the senate.

1. But is it he I am seeking, or not? It is himself; I will join him instantly. 2. These things, which had been

done to increase his importance, turned at once to the young man's unpopularity, by and by, also, to his ruin.

3. The enemy were routed on the instant, soon after, driven panic-struck within their trenches; at last they are forced

from their camp. 4. Straightway, when the women begin to be equal, they will be superior. But, forsooth,

they object to having anything new proposed against them; they deprecate not right, but wrong; nay, they would

have you repeal a law which you have received and sanctioned by your votes. 5. Datames ordered all to follow

him immediately; "if they did this with vigorous deter-

mination, the enemy could not possibly resist.” 6. When quite a youth, in opening a prosecution I was so frightened, that I held myself deeply indebted to Quintus Maximus for dismissing the court at once as soon as he perceived me to be overcome and disabled by fear. 7. If he thought foolishly, must I, as a necessary consequence, speak foolishly? 8. As to Attica, I am much obliged to you for taking care to let me know she was well, before you told me she had been indisposed. 9. Neither plan nor enterprise of this man was ever in vain. **2300.** Nabis is now the tyrant of the Lacedæmonians, and by and by, if allowed, is likely to be tyrant of all Greece. 1. Since those things appeared to Aristo and Pyrrho quite inappreciable, so that they said there was no difference between the best health and the severest sickness, arguing against them has long since very properly ceased. 2. Furthermore ye are not ignorant how that even beasts, when hunger prevails, return generally to that spot where they have once pastured. 3. I must inquire from other quarters, that I may know both that gods exist and of what kind they are. 4. Either remove religion on all sides, or preserve it in every direction. 5. I am easy enough on other scores; one fear I have, that Cæsar’s auctioneering has grown cold. 6. The mid-channel of the torrent, deeper in some parts than others, extended rather more than a mile. 7. I imagine there was formerly very little desire for tombs; otherwise many large ones of our ancestors would exist. 8. Philistus, too, was an imitator of Thucydides, and while much weaker, yet, on the other hand, to some extent clearer. 9. Accordingly Cyrus, having led his forces across, after marching a good way into Scythia, pitched his camp. **2310.** He established stage plays, of frequent recurrence and different kinds, and with many variations. 1. As soon as may be, when the weather is fair and settled, I wish you would embark and come to me. 2. Again and again

I insist and urge, pursue, require, and demand the charge.

3. At an age when they who are exercising themselves usually receive praise, as we have heard of Demosthenes, at that age did Crassus show that already he could do in the forum, admirably, what even then he might with credit have been studying at home.

4. About eight o'clock the next morning, when Crassus was still abed, Quintus Catulus and Caius Julius, his brother, came there unexpectedly.

5. I had just sent you a letter on several subjects, when Dionysius came to my house early in the morning.

6. When our daughter's birthday was close at hand, your presents arrived in the nick of time.

7. So far concerning the names; but about the things themselves, Brutus, I often fear I shall be blamed for writing thus to you who have made so much advance, not merely in philosophy, but moreover in the best kind of philosophy.

8. I in return often read your letters, and repeatedly take them into my hands as though new.

9. This circumstance causes us not to dwell longer than is sufficient on the same topics, nor return to the same point over and over again.

2320. Has that man any vinegar in his bosom? Aye, of the sourest. Suppose he have occasion to produce sugar from the same source, has he got any?

1. He said that already at that time, when he himself commanded them jointly with his colleague, the war was so great, that it could not be waged by a single general or a single army.

2. In the first instance, to begin with comparison of the generals, for my own part, I do not deny that Alexander was of a rare order; but the fact that he was alone makes him more illustrious.

3. It was a long time ago that you quitted your master and went to the forum.

4. The consuls elected were Publius Valerius for the fourth time, Titus Lucretius for the second.

5. What is so uncertain as throwing dice? yet is there nobody but, if he throw often, throws sixes at some time, occasionally even twice or thrice.

6. Piso spoke often; Pomponius less frequently; Carbo seldom; Philippus once or

twice. 7. Now learn that he was impeached under such circumstances that, the case having been once or twice prejudged, he came into court a condemned man. 8. That a snake was in the cradle is not so marvellous, especially in Solonium, where snakes are wont to hold a market at the fire-place ; for, as to the answer of the soothsayers, that he would be renowned and noble without superior, I do marvel that the gods foretold renown to a future actor, and foretold none to Africanus. 9. You see indeed the origin of friendship, unless, perchance, you wish something further. **2330.** Your courier Pollex, if up to this time he has not set out, mind to start off as soon as possible. 1. As to your inquiry, when, which way, and whither Cæsar is coming, hitherto we know nothing. 2. You allow that as yet it is not an art at all, but will be an art some day. 3. The liver is concave within, convex without. 4. But let us know that all these things are equally slight, having various aspects without, within alike vain. 5. Nor can they resort to running or leaping, or spears for distant, or swords for close fight. 6. Thus by these natures, of which all things consist, moving up and down, forwards and backwards, the union of the parts of the world is maintained. 7. Among the attributes of fire is light, which fire sheds in every direction. 8. Neither an arrow nor a stone can be sent downwards correctly, but each of them very well upwards. 9. May the gods direct for good what you are doing ; yet step cautiously. **2340.** The things which are engendered seem to have been given to us designedly, not to have originated casually. 1. It is a true saying, which is in every body's mouth, that all wish their own weal more than another's. 2. It is well ; the foundations of the defence have been laid. 3. It was rumoured that you had done your work with great success ; your letter was looked for, concerning which I had spoken with Pompey. 4. I am much obliged to you, said he, for helping me ; and I will employ those Latin terms you

just now mentioned. 5. To have sinned does not pain them, to be reproved is annoying to them ; though, on the contrary, they ought to have been grieved at the offence, and to have rejoiced in the correction. 6. Mummius utterly destroyed Corinth nine hundred and fifty-two years after its foundation by Aletes son of Hippotes. 7. Truly they make a vast mistake, if they think that ancient lenity of mine will last for ever. 8. By my troth that vaunting wisdom is not to be highly valued, seeing that it differs not widely from madness. 9. Now, if during those days you have devoted your time to your Protogenes, provided he were reading to you anything else than my speeches, in sooth you have had considerably more amusement than any one of us. **2350.** He, forsooth, I could take my oath on it, wise man that he is, was glad to escape from this darkness into that daylight. 1. You will say, How, then, do you bear these things ? Beautifully, upon my word ; and I hug myself thereat very much. 2. Then I said, Upon my word I am not accustomed to speak lightly against the Stoics ; not that I much agree with them, but shame prevents me : they say so much I hardly understand. Some things, said he, I own are obscure ; but they are not so stated on purpose. 3. We have dainty ears, by my troth, if, while masters do not scorn the prayers of slaves, we disdain to be entreated by ladies. 4. We give the name carpenter not to those alone who hew wood, but to all who build. 5. But if in Attic style he ranks leanness, dryness, and poverty, provided it be polished, courteous, and elegant, he is right so far ; but as Attic writers have other and better qualities, let him mind he does not lose sight of the grades and distinctions, the power and variety of Attic authors. 6. We have lost two consuls, respectable indeed, but merely respectable. 7. Why, then, did he not dine well ? Because what is well is rightly, valuably, virtuously done ; he, moreover, dined badly—wrongly, worthlessly, viciously. 8. Hercules began to

drive the herd further out of the dangerous spot. 9. Bestir yourself briskly, that you may further understand what I am about. **2360.** It struck him that his prætorship would be lame and weak, if Milo were consul; moreover he saw that he was being made consul by unanimous agreement of the Roman people. 1. Very well, be it so: the term pleasure has no dignity, and perhaps we do not understand it; for this you say on every occasion, that we do not understand what you mean by pleasure. A difficult and dark question to be sure! 2. When you utter these things, we louts are amazed; you evidently laugh in your sleeve. 3. Our ancestors so determined, that, if many men committed a scandalous breach of military discipline, punishment should be inflicted on some by drawing lots, evidently that the terror might extend to all, the punishment to a few. 4. Now I will speak of pleasure; nothing new, to be sure, but such things as I trust you will yourself approve. 5. Demosthenes, to be sure, had learnt to speak before others, not much with himself. 6. When Pompey was dangerously ill at Naples, the people of Naples wore crowns, no doubt also those of Pozzuoli. 7. You used to defer all our plans till such time as we should know what had been done at Brundisium. Well, we do know; nevertheless we hesitate. 8. We speak of leaving the temples: pray what of the priests? the vestals, for instance, have but that one abode, from which nothing has ever removed them but the capture of the city. 9. If Flacidius gives so large a sum to Flaccus, no doubt he gives it with this view, that the purchase may stand. **2370.** This is precisely the only thing to evince little difference between first-rate and ordinary men; and both must to a great extent procure it. 1. Curio spoke not such very bad Latin; from practice at home, I suppose; for of literature he knew next to nothing. 2. There was brought to Scipio a sturgeon, which is very rarely caught. 3. If ever we have gone under water, like those who dive, we see nothing above, or very dimly. 4. I wish you may

be able sooner ; but if not, in any case let us be together when Brutus comes to my Tusculan house. 5. The name and repute of Alexander, a very powerful influence in war certainly, drove them panic-stricken to flight. 6. For the question was, that my country should remain in its own position, not that I, forsooth, might be in my country. 7. The tribunes say there is no ground for any one to deem it sufficient if plebeian candidates be admitted at the consular elections ; for that, if it be not necessary for one consul in any event to be elected from the commons, none will be. 8. And you have also collected the Flaminian prodigies, as to himself and his horse having suddenly fallen down : this at least is not very marvellous. 9. Accordingly this very Herillus has long ago been laid on the shelf ; for, since Chrysippus, the point has not been much argued. **2380.** So great a law has been confined by you in a very small space indeed. 1. It is not very long since that man's teeth fell out. 2. If there is anything you have found, devour it and welcome ; but must you sell the Scantian forest under these consuls and this senate ? must you finger any public revenue ? 3. In all that defence I very briefly glided over and touched what seemed to depend on art. 4. These had previously been little else than private patronage of the dictators and consuls, very few vacancies having been left to the vote of the people. 5. The procedure of Caninius concerning Pompey has quite cooled down. 6. Their definitions differ a good deal from one another ; and yet they point the same way. 7. The house of my brother Quintus was fired by order of Clodius, flames being laid to it in the sight of the city, amidst the loud complaints and groans, I will not say of the respectable (for I almost think there are none), but actually of all the world. 8. It is expedient to have many prosecutors in a state ; but yet it is expedient upon such terms, that we be not altogether hoodwinked by prosecutors. 9. But if the pain is as great as that of Philoctetes, I think indeed it is of pretty

considerable magnitude, but yet not the highest. **2390.**

Epicurus, in my opinion, is neither unwilling to speak plainly and openly, if he can, nor does he speak on a dark subject, as the naturalists, or a technical one, as the mathematicians, but on one that is patent and easy and now popularly diffused.

1. The farmer could not have obtained this, at least from his own profits; he must perforce have sold his implements.

2. The standard-bearer said, Leap down, fellow soldiers, if ye would not abandon the eagle to the enemy; I at all events shall have fulfilled my duty to the commonwealth and the general.

3. Vitellius persuaded the senate to send envoys to Flavius Sabinus, brother of Vespasian, to sue for peace, or at all events for time to deliberate.

4. At all events, indeed, you are Romans, who give out that your wars are successful for the reason that they are just.

5. Of my feeling towards you I would have you form this opinion: that, in whatsoever things I shall understand to be needful, although I see what I am at this time and what I can do, yet with my best efforts and counsel, in any event with my hearty zeal, I shall support your fortune, fame, and welfare.

6. I would have this clearly seen, that of orators, who had any name at all, there were not very many.

7. It is a short business, truly, if it is completed at one time!

8. A worthy scion, no doubt, to command the Macedonian nation, a son of Roxane or Barsine!

9. If Memmius had not convinced the Roman people that the object was to condone Jugurtha's crime by means of a few factious men, no doubt all public disgust would have died away while the deliberations were being protracted.

2400. We have not been planted and created at random, nor by chance; but doubtless there was some power that took thought for the human race.

1. Those very topics which you briefly touched, that the wise man alone is king, dictator, millionaire, were by you indeed handled in neat and rounded phrase, and for a reason: you have them from the rhe-

toricians. 2. Each thing has but slight repute, banter and raillery, with good reason ; for indeed it is altogether a slight thing to excite laughter. 3. I left that good young man Tiro sick at Patras : a better creature I never saw ; and so I am vexed to be without him. 4. They see that there is one man who has all consummate qualities, and that he is nigh at hand ; so much the more are they grieved to be without him. 5. Nothing was more hardly achieved by great exertion of mine, than to prevent violent hands being laid on that appealer. 6. I am very sorry that Cæcilius my darling lives on so slender an income, and laden with debt. 7. Sura, who, besides my knowing him to be a wicked wretch, has furthermore been insolent to me, I have only once seen at my own house. 8. The pulses come up in about four or five days, except the bean ; for this crop comes up considerably later. 9. He played straightforwardly and openly, for amusement, even in old age, and, except in the month of December, on any other days both holy and common. 2410. Milo met Clodius about five o'clock P.M., or not very far from it. 1. Domitius, on my asking who, in his belief, came next to Homer, said, "Virgil is second, and nearer to first than to third." 2. Now then, if you like it, gird yourself to this danger, hour by hour to do battle for your life. 3. I rather think I may not prove this to your satisfaction ; but, for my part, I will not hesitate to speak my sentiments. 4. For my part, I thought I ought to show you the sources to draw from, and the paths themselves. 5. About city affairs, indeed, I lament, for my part, that I am not informed by letter from you. 6. If I yield to the distinctions of Plancius, which are many and great, I must not only sacrifice my client's dignity, but even incur the suspicion of bribery. 7. All men ought to praise and love a citizen of that stamp, who not only removes from the state a bad citizen, but also gives promise and security that he will himself be one who must live with rectitude and virtue.

8. Such terror and panic seized all, that not only did no one else take arms or endeavour to drive the enemy from the camp ; but even the king himself, on being roused from slumber, fled amain to the river and the ships. 9. From the Greeks we have all liberal instruction ; but yet there is something which is not allowed to us, and is allowed to them.

2420. This then, gentlemen, is not a written, but an innate law, one which we have not learnt, received, and read, but caught, drawn, and wrung from nature herself ; one which we are not taught, but formed to observe, not trained, but habituated to. 1. Philip in his tribuneship proposed an agrarian law, which, however, he was not sorry to see rejected, and therein showed himself exceedingly moderate. 2. Gabinius recovered himself with some difficulty ; but he did recover. 3. I get your letters seldom, it is true, but delightful ; the very last I received, how full of wisdom ! 4. Are you aware that, if you have lost a single virtue — though virtue cannot be lost, — but if you have confessed that you do not possess any single one, you will have none at all ? 5. I will mention yet another occurrence, which indeed I was not bound to promote, but yet I was not sorry it came to pass, and I even did what lay with me to bring it to pass,—that my enemy, because he was your brother, should be relieved by a vote of the senate. 6. But, what they were not afraid of, freedom was all but lost by stratagem and treason. 7. I enjoyed myself at my Cuman and at my Pompeian residence, except the being without you, pretty comfortably in other respects. 8. But they found one consul at least, Marcus Porcius Cato, by no means easy to prevail upon. 9. But yet I shape myself to the inclination of him with whom I cannot honourably disagree. **2430.** Fine judges, in truth, you think we have, when you suppose they will condone other people's sins that they may have easier license to sin themselves ! 1. Furthermore, if we look to the reality of things, not to nominal disgrace, how far, I pray, does ba-

nishment differ from perpetual travel? 2. The next morning I desired of Verres that the Syracusans might be allowed to deliver to me the vote of the senate they had passed the day before. But he, forsooth, refuses! 3. For what slight offences are boys angry with each other! Why so? Because the mind that governs them is weak. 4. Do you deny that you went away from hence? Indeed I do. 5. Is there any one, therefore, who either did not wish it to be done, or, when done, disapproved of it? In truth, all are to blame; and in truth all patriots, as far as lay with them, slew Cæsar. 6. There is no work or manufacture, which age does not wear and waste away; but verily this justice and clemency of yours will every day bloom more. 7. It really strikes me as a great improbability; but they are charmed with the fiction. 8. O blessed death, which, due to nature, was paid for country in particular! You, in truth, I consider your country's children. 9. O that marvellous memory of yours, Pomponius! But those things had escaped me. **2440.** But Afranius neatly said, provided he suffer some pain, let him suffer what he will. 1. You do not, I fancy, add, "He also returned you thanks." But surely he was bound to return thanks; and had it been done, your politeness is such you would have added it to your letter. 2. Mankind, then, might have had another ruler of the gods, if Saturn had not been cheated by his wife. Oh, but that is a poetic fiction.—He who thinks so is in error. 3. But, it is urged, I have violated and overthrown that alliance, in that I hold the city of the Argives. How must I defend this? by fact or by time? 4. But, it is said, Epicurus also suffers pain. But he makes it of no account; for he says, if he were being burnt, he would say, How sweet this is! 5. But, it is said, Dymnus killed himself; could I, then, guess that he would do so? By no means. 6. Therefore, as soon as ever we are roused up, we despise those visions. Ah! but while they are seen, their appearance in sleep is the same that we see when awake.

There is a very wide difference. 7. Perhaps some one will call this man too punctilious; thus far any who will may blame him, no further. 8. And he said, with a smile, "Well, well, as you rather shrewdly chose me to be the principal in our conversation, let us explain to the young man whatever we happen to be able."

9. Should you ask me what sort of nature I state that of the gods to be, perhaps I should make no answer. Should you inquire whether I think it such as it has lately been expounded to you, I should say nothing was more remote from my thoughts.

2450. Perhaps great wealth assists the man who has it. Not even so always; but suppose it helps, he may in sooth be more expensive, but how is he more virtuous?

1. Hark'ee, were you left sentinel here lest, perchance, any go-between from the captain should secretly skip to her?

2. Why do you not seize that opportunity and opening, than which there will never be found a better?

3. Again, we who live, having to die, are we not miserable? For what joy can there be in life, when day and night we must reflect that by and by we are to die?

4. By chance, you say. Oh, really? Can anything have been done by chance, which has in it all the conditions of truth?

5. Do you perceive that the same estimate, from difference of time, affords ground of praise in his case, in yours of accusation?

6. You who think the gods disregard human affairs, do you not observe, by such a crowd of pictures, how many persons have escaped the violence of storms and come safe to harbour?

7. Ye see how that old age is not only not languid and inactive, but is even laborious; suppose now they also learn something fresh, as I did when I learnt Greek in my old age?

8. Do you ask why everything is done? Quite rightly; but that is not the question now; the question is, whether it be done or not.

9. Is it really so? Will you ward off your own perils by a common peril? **2460.** I put the question, "How many are you?" and incidentally began to spy

through a crevice of the door with the greatest care, whether Aseyltos had come with them. 1. Will you not consider that the man you call your slave enjoys the same heaven, lives and dies just as you do? 2. Is no one else acquainted with this manufacture of glass? just consider. On his answering in the negative, Cæsar ordered his head to be struck off. 3. With what sorrow, I pray, do you think he is depressed and overborne? 4. Let judgment take place immediately. We do not object; anything further? 5. But what is that method, pray? The greatest pain, he says, is short. In the first place what do you call short? In the next, what do you call the greatest pain? 6. I speak of leaders; what of poets? do they not wish to be renowned after death? But why name poets? mechanics wish to be renowned after death. 7. Your freedman Calix wonderfully kept up the courtesy of your letter by his own conversation; to make a short tale, in two days he was on intimate terms with me. 8. I found many faults in the place I had come to; in short, nothing good, but the cause. 9. Suppose a man rather careless of law, duty, the commonwealth, and his friends; well, can even he hesitate on a case of such heinous wickedness? **2470.** You must endure my mistake in this case. Endure, said I? nay, more, you must even aid it. 1. It is mine to know and to care for what is doing in the commonwealth. Doing, said I? nay, more, what will be done also. 2. What constancy like this was there ever in any man? Constancy, do I say? I almost think I might better say patience. 3. Was any bill brought forward? was any new inquisition decreed? Well, but if ever occasion, or man, or time deserved it, surely in that case all these were of the highest consideration. 4. Our friend Trebatius, not being quite recovered, came to me in the morning. On my rebuking him for being careless of his health, he said nothing was more on his mind than to see me. "Is it anything new?" said I. 5. What must be inquired further? whether it was done? but that is agreed.

By whom ? but that is apparent. 6. Is she not as well-conditioned as I told you ? Quite. 7. What ? said Catulus, do you mean eulogies ? for this I see set down as the third class. Yes, said Antonius. 8. Do you really say that virtue has not power enough for a happy life ? I distinctly say so. 9. Do you not think, then, that despondency can prey upon a wise man ? Indeed I do not.

2480. Who, then, are the persons in possession of that property, to whom Chrysogonus gave a share ? The two Roscii. — Any body else ? Not a human being. 1. There were attendants, of course, following the young lady ? Oh, yes ; a parasite and a maid. 2. In what city, pray, are these very foolish persons arguing ? In that, to be sure, which saw for the first time a capital trial in the case of Horatius, that valiant man. 3. When Pompey said he was vexed at being unable to hear a lecture from Posidonius, Nay, said the other, but you are able. 4. To be sure, then, the business is completed, for the question seems to have been brought to an issue. — Pretty nearly so, indeed. 5. You have got explained to you, I fancy, the whole subject of religious duties ? Indeed we have, brother, and abundantly, too. 6. Perhaps somebody may be disposed to say, Must not, then, a wise man, if he be dying of hunger himself, take food away from another man who is good for nothing ? By no means, indeed. 7. Does anything else come before the court but which of the two laid a plot for the other ? Doubtless nothing. 8. Does not country surpass all duties ? Yes, certainly. 9. I look for a service, not a cause. — Is the cause, then, not good ? Yea, the very best.

2490. Where was Sulla ? was he at Rome ? Nay, he was far away. 1. Could I have been unwilling to see you ? Nay ; rather I did not wish to be seen by you. 2. If a father attempts to seize the tyranny, or to betray his country, shall the son be silent ? Nay ; rather he shall conjure his father not to do it. 3. The Stoics seem to have carried the limits of duty somewhat further than

nature would have them. You must excuse nothing. Nay, something, but not all things.—Be not touched with pity. But yet there is some credit in humanity. 4. When Vatinius, who had the gout, wished to be thought in better health, and said he could now walk two miles, Why, yes, replied Cicero, the days are longer now. 5. What? are you able either to say that he who lives ill is not wretched, or to deny that he lives happily whom you confess to live well?—Why should I not be able? 6. Excessive age in wine neither has the sweetness we seek, nor is it now very endurable. Will, then, he who feels this, if he wishes to drink, think that he should draw from the cask?—By no means; but he would have regard to a certain age. 7. Well, said Onomarchus, but, if such was your feeling, why did you not die in battle, rather than fall into your enemy's power? To him Eumenes: I wish indeed it had so fallen out; but it did not come to pass for this reason, that I never engaged in combat with my superior in strength. 8. I wish to know, said Xenophon, if your neighbour had a better horse than yours, would you prefer your own horse or his? His, said he.—Again, if he had a better estate than yours, pray, which estate would you rather have? That better one, to be sure, says he. 9. Do you think proper, when giving rules on eloquence, to teach something, too, concerning the giving of evidence, as a part of science? There is no kind of necessity, said Catulus. 2500. He appoints an attorney for Sthenius. Whom? some kinsman or relative? No.—Some man of Thermæ, gentle and noble? Not even so.—At least a Sicilian, of some distinction and dignity? Not at all. 1. Should I be angry with you? could I possibly be angry with you? the idea of such a thing! 2. Do you think I am so foolish as to believe the existence of those things?—Do you not believe them? No, certainly not.—I am sorry to hear it, upon my word.—Why, I pray? Because I could be eloquent, if I had to speak against those doc-

trines. 3. But you seem to me to follow the opinion of Epicharmus, a shrewd man, and not insipid for a Sicilian. — Which one? for I am not aware. I will tell you in Latin, if I can. 4. Do you see that I have ample leisure? — What then? — You were often, I suppose, when at Athens, in the schools of the philosophers? — Yes, and with great pleasure too. 5. Did you notice, therefore, though no one at that time was very full, yet that verses were mingled by these men with their discourse? Ay, and many too by the Stoic Dionysius. — Well said. 6. Shall, then, a veteran soldier be able to do this, and a learned and wise man be unable? — Nay, he shall do it better, and a great deal too.

XIII. PLACE, NUMBER, MONEY, TIME.

7. You wrote to me after meeting Antony at Tivoli. 8. Tarquin the Proud died at Cumæ, whither he had retired after the humiliation of the Latin power. 9. Lepidus sent me a letter yesterday evening from Marseilles. **2510.** You write word that letters were given to the slaves of Lentulus both from Otranto and from Fondi. 1. Scipio having left Lucius Marcius at Tarragona and Marcus Silanus at Carthagera to protect Spain, passed over into Africa. 2. The posterity of Silvius reigned at Alba till the foundation of Rome. 3. The sons of Ancus had gone to Suessa Pometia into banishment. 4. Our ancestors took away from Capua magistrates, senate, in short all the outward signs of a commonwealth, and left nothing else to Capua but an empty name. 5. I received your letter dated Piacenza; next, a second on the following day, dated Como. 6. Epaminondas of Thebes found a detractor in one Meneclidas of the same Thebes. 7. Cnæus Magius, chief engineer of Cnæus

Pompeius, was taken on the march, and brought back prisoner from Cremona. 8. Varro has reported that parchment was discovered at Pergamus, when a rivalry arose between kings Ptolemy and Eumenes about their libraries, and Ptolemy stopped the exportation of paper. 9. At the

time of the arrival of Marcellus the Roman commander, the Carthaginian quitted the territory of Nola, and came down to the sea near Naples, desirous of possessing a seaport, that the passage of his ships from Africa might be safer.

2520. He disposed the legions and auxiliary troops throughout the provinces ; he stationed a fleet at Misenum, and another at Ravenna, to secure the Upper and Lower seas ; a certain number of soldiers he selected, partly for the protection of the city, partly for that of his own person.

1. Vespasian received sure tidings of the death of Galba at Corinth, a city of Achaia. 2. The poet Archias was

born at Antioch, formerly a populous and wealthy city.

3. There are prophetic caves, intoxicated by the fumes of which, people foretell future events, as at Delphi, a very renowned oracle. 4. Cicero and Marius were born at

Arpinum, a borough of Latium. 5. Marcellus routed Hannibal, general of the Carthaginians, at Nola, a city of Campania. 6. Cleomenes avers that he went on shore

in order to muster troops from Pachynum, a land fortress, and place them on ship-board. 7. The soldiers of the

Legion of Mars halted at Turin, a convenient, fortified, and near-adjoining city. 8. We have often seen Roman citizens, for the purpose of enjoyment and amusement, at Naples,

a very populous town. 9. Demaratus of Corinth, unable to endure Cypselus the tyrant of the Corinthians, is reported to have fled with a large sum of money, and to have betaken himself to Tarquinii, a very flourishing city of Etruria.

2530. Caius Claudius, abhorring the crimes of the decemvirs, removed to Regillus, his ancient country. 1. Icilius and

the colonels entered the city by the Colline gate, with colours flying, and proceed in a body through the heart of

the city to the Aventine. 2. A wolf having entered by the Esquiline gate, after passing through the Tuscan and the Melian streets, had escaped, almost unharmed, by the Capuan gate. 3. They came from the gate, by the Jugurian street, into the forum : thence they proceeded by the Tuscan street and the Velabrum, through the cattle market, to the Publician hill and the temple of Queen Juno. 4. When one of the ensigns was unable to move his standard from its place, on the announcement of the fact, Flaminius disregarded it in his usual fashion. 5. Varro acquaints us that at Modena a certain person, who was being carried out to burial, returned home on foot from the market-place. 6. Diodorus answered that he had left the cups at Malta in the house of a certain relative of his own. 7. The Romans performed no military or civil business without taking auspices. 8. Fabius, a man formerly of rare merit in domestic and military service, had been quite changed by the decemviral office and by his colleagues. 9. Nothing is done by magistrates at home or in the field without the sanction of the augurs. **2540.** I had rather live at Rome and in thy house than at Mitylene or Rhodes. 1. Antonius was intimate with Clodius in his tribuneship ; and at his house even then he framed some scheme. 2. I had rather be at home even with terror, than without terror at your Athens. 3. The force of friendship consists in forming, as it were, one mind out of many. 4. Can your civil law be learnt from books, which, however numerous they are, nevertheless require some one teacher ? 5. Eloquence consisting of five parts, if a man were totally crippled in any one, he could not be an orator. 6. Let me tell you that the Mamertine state is the only one which has publicly sent envoys to commend Verres. 7. In one and the same year died Philopœmen, Hannibal, Publius Scipio — three renowned commanders. 8. When men were assembled within one wall, living as they did in many various fashions, it is a thing beyond belief how easily they united.

9. The Lacedæmonians have now been living seven hundred years with one character and with laws never changed.

2550. There are five books of the Tusculan Questions: the first of which is concerning the contempt of death; the second, concerning the endurance of pain; the third concerning the alleviation of mental distress. 1. The Greeks promote the fattening of geese by drink administered three times a day. 2. Cæsar married Cornelia, the daughter of that Cinna who was four times consul. 3. Nero, though his luxury was most unlimited, was ill only three times in fourteen years. 4. In seventeen successive days the flames of Carthage could hardly be got under. 5. Dionysius was tyrant of Syracuse thirty-eight years. 6. The cow-sheds must be carried ten feet, or at least nine. 7. In Etruria, again rebellious, Fabius slew four thousand five hundred of the Perugians. 8. He was about three miles distant; and none of the enemy were yet aware. 9. Servius Tullius enrolled twelve centuries of knights from the chief men of the state.

2560. Cæsar carried a wall and moat ten miles in length from the lake of Geneva to the Jura mountain. 1. After the battle of Trasimenus about six thousand of the vanguard emerged from the pass, ignorant of all that was going on in their rear. 2. In the renowned battle of Trasimenus fifteen thousand Romans were slain; ten thousand, flying dispersedly throughout Etruria, made for Rome by various routes. 3. The stadium makes a hundred and twenty-five of our paces, that is, six hundred and twenty-five feet. 4. Three hundred and sixty-five revolutions of the sun, with the addition of about the fourth of a day, complete the yearly circle. 5. There has been no enemy of the commonwealth, during the last twenty years, who has not at the same time declared war against me. 6. In the trial of a cause respecting a forged will, all who had signed it being liable to the penalties of the Cornelian law, Augustus ordered that the whole benef-

should be furnished not only with two tablets for condemnation or acquittal, but also with a third, for pardoning such as should be shown to have subscribed their names by deception or mistake. 7. There were two hundred and seventy-six golden bowls, all weighing about a pound. 8. Catiline in a short time had raised his legions to their complement of men, though at first he had not more than two thousand. 9. The tribunes impeached Caius Lucretius before the people, and named a fine of a million asses. **2570.** There were registered one hundred and forty-three thousand seven hundred and four head of citizens. 1. Exiles and slaves to the number of four thousand and twenty persons seized the Capitol by night. 2. A pitched battle was fought with the Ligurians; more than seven hundred were taken either in the fight or in the camp. 3. Out of more than thirty thousand men, which number of barbarians were known to have joined the camp, the soldiers slew above a third, and drove the rest panic-stricken to flight. 4. The whole island of Britain is two thousand miles in circuit. 5. Posidonius argues that from the earth to the moon is two million furlongs, and thence to the sun five hundred million. 6. Our earth was thought by the ancients to be longest from east to west, that is, from India to the pillars of Hercules, eight thousand five hundred and sixty-eight miles. 7. Slant the olive-slips asunder above the ground, that they may not protrude above the breadth of four fingers. 8. When you have cut down a tree, drive between the bark and wood a wedge not less than three fingers broad. 9. On the ensuing day Ariovistus led his forces athwart Cæsar's camp, and encamped two miles beyond him. **2580.** Eighteen merchant ships were detained eight miles from that spot by the wind. 1. The Belgians marched on Cæsar's camp with all their forces, and pitched their camp less than two miles from him. 2. All superficial measurement is comprised in the foot measure, which contains sixteen fingers. 3. He made a present of

corn to the whole body, so that to each were given six pecks of wheat, which quantity is at Athens called a medimn.

4. Four pecks of beans are sown in the acre, five of wheat, six of barley, ten of spelt.

5. To each peacock let a peck of corn be given every month.

6. It will be sufficient to add as many half pints of salt as there are pecks of olives.

7. The ancient Romans used to pledge nine glasses to correspond with the number of the Muses, in honour of the Graces only three.

8. The emperor Tacitus was of very sparing habits, so that he never drank a pint of wine in a whole day, often less than half a pint.

9. Cornelius Nepos has related that in the camp at Modena Augustus never used to drink more than three times at dinner. Afterwards, whenever he caroused most largely, he did not exceed a pint.

2590. But if the vintage was moist, I was used to add one third of a pint of the drug (if dry, a quarter of a pint) to every two amphors, so that the quantity of must was four urns ; now an urn contains four and twenty pints.

1. I have to inform you that in a few days the king will be here with ten legions, thirty thousand horse, a hundred thousand light-armed troops, and three hundred elephants.

2. None of the Leontines paid less tithe than three Attic bushels per acre.

3. One vessel had taken on board two hundred and twenty soldiers of a newly-recruited regiment, the other rather fewer than two hundred of a veteran one.

4. He had decanted three sorts of wine in very small flagons, not to give a choice, but to preclude refusal, — one being for himself and us, another for his humbler friends (for he has degrees in friendship), another for his freedmen and ours.

5. Cæsar halted beside the river two days ; on the third at daylight he led his army over the ford.

6. There is nobody who can walk seven hundred miles in two, or even in three days.

7. It is more than six months, they say ; now just suppose it is more than three years.

8. Old women often bear want of food for two or three days ; withdraw food from a wrestler for a single day, he will cry out to Olym-

pian Jove. 9. Claudius gave laws to the people of Halesa, in which he settled, concerning the age of senators, that none should be elected less than thirty years old.

2600. Cæsar expelled from the senate those who were convicted of extortion ; and he dissolved the marriage of a man of prætorian rank, who had married a lady two days after her divorce from a former husband.

1. Octavianus had three great triumphs, for his victories in Dalmatia, at Actium, and at Alexandria, each lasting three days.

2. The Pythian games were celebrated at first every nine years, but afterwards every four years.

3. The estate is at the twenty-fourth milestone from Rome, on the Salarian road.

4. One consul was chosen from the commons twenty-two years after Rome was taken by the Gauls.

5. This is, I believe, the hundred and first day from the death of Publius Clodius.

6. The last speech of Lucius Crassus is that which he made in his forty-eighth year.

7. We arrived at Ephesus five hundred and sixty days after the battle of Bovillæ.

8. By the decision of Aristides, four hundred and sixty talents were brought to Delos as the annual contribution.

9. The consuls Spurius Tarpeius and Aulus Aternius proposed the question in the assembly of the centuries about fifty-four years after consuls were first made.

2610. Pompey, within forty-nine days after quitting Brundisium, added the whole of Cilicia to the empire of the Roman people.

1. Pythagoras is discovered to have arrived at Sybaris and Croton in the fourth year of the reign of Lucius Tarquinius Superbus.

2. Mithridates, who massacred so many Roman citizens in one day throughout all Asia, has now been reigning twenty-three years from that time.

3. Cæsar adapted the year to the course of the sun, that in future it should consist of three hundred and sixty-five days, without any intercalary month, and that, every fourth year, one day should be intercalated.

4. He chose judges from the age of twenty years, which is sooner by five years than had been usual before. And, as

many declined the judicial office, he was hardly prevailed upon to allow each decury of judges twelve months' vacation in its turn, and the customary business to be suspended during November and December. 5. Turtle doves usually lay three eggs. 6. He gave dinners of three dishes, or at most six. 7. As at Rome consuls, so at Carthage two kings were annually elected. 8. Fifteen acres of land were given to every infantry soldier, twice the quantity to the cavalry. 9. In the Picene district a goat produced six kids at one birth ; generally they produce only four. **2620.** If I always had a courier to give a letter to, I would give as many as three an hour. 1. Yesterday three canvassers of mine, about the age of those who have newly put on the toga, were hired to applaud for three denars each : this is what it costs you to be a first-rate orator. 2. The Etruscans having a king commonly elected from their twelve nations, each several nation furnished one lictor. 3. They complained that, as before they had one king at a time, now two were set over them, of whom the legate thirsted for their blood, the procurator for their estates. 4. Verres required from the Sicilian farmers three denars for every peck of wheat. 5. The Roman army, formed in six divisions, took the field in successive periods of six hours each division. 6. The soldiers marched for fifteen days at such a rate, that between the rear of the enemy and our van there was an interval of not more than five or six miles. 7. At Toulouse, Titurius exacted one shilling and tenpence for every six gallons of wine, under the head of customs. 8. The senate willed that you should pay me cash, and that I should give you a measure of corn ; shall you keep in your pocket the cash which the senate willed should be given to me, and take from me two denars, when one ought to have been paid to me ? 9. The legions were also increased in their complement of infantry and cavalry, by adding to each a thousand infantry and a hundred cavalry, so that they comprised

five thousand infantry and three hundred cavalry. **2630.**

In two widely-sundered places war was waged on sea and land, with one design, by two hostile forces. 1. I sent

public letters to Rome, by two postmen, concerning my exploits. 2. I had prepared, for each, one lettuce, three

snails, two eggs, a barley-cake with mead and snow (the snow you must set down particularly, for it was wasted), olives of Andalusia, gourds, shallots, with a thousand other things not less sumptuous. 3. Ten thousand asses were

allowed from the treasury to the centuries of knights for the purchase of each knight's horse. 4. In the eighth

district of Italy were registered fifty-four persons aged a hundred years, and four aged a hundred and thirty-five or a hundred and thirty-seven. 5. The plain of Stella, con-

secrated to the gods, and the Campanian land, left liable to taxation for the expenses of the government, he divided, but not by lot, among twenty thousand citizens, who had each of them three or more children. 6. I should be

glad to know what corn is selling for; I hope for not more than four asses the peck. 7. One camp now seemed to

have been made out of two. 8. Cæsar settled to winter with three legions in three winter camps near Saumur.

9. Tarquinius also doubled the centuries of knights. Once they had been doubled by Tullus; so they were two hundred in each century, and six hundred in all: after the addition made by Tarquinius, they amounted to twelve hundred.

2640. The king returned to Asia in less than thirty days, by the same route on which he had performed his march in six months. 1. The river Doubs almost surrounds the

whole town of Besançon; the remaining interval, not more than six hundred feet, where the river fails, a mountain shuts in. 2. Cæsar was informed that a large force

of Gauls was at hand, not more than eight miles from his camp. 3. Let Antiochus deliver up his ships of war,

and not keep more than ten galleys, of which none must be worked by more than thirty oars. 4. One writer states

the Carthaginian garrison to have been ten thousand men, another seven, another not more than two. 5. It is less than fifteen days since you accepted forty minæ for that house. 6. Those who have written about the choice of a vestal virgin have said that she could not lawfully be taken younger than six, or older than ten years of age.

7. Let Antiochus give to the Romans twenty hostages, not younger than eighteen, nor older than forty-five years of age. 8. The heirs of Trebonius swore they would take care that, from their several shares, not less than half should pass to his brother Aulus Trebonius.

9. I might easily have crossed the river by swimming; but Cæsar informed me that I might not be absent from the camp more than half an hour. **2650.** Cæsar made a rule that no citizen

older than twenty, or younger than forty years, should be absent from Italy more than three years together. 1. He

sometimes employed even Roman knights to act upon the stage, or to fight as gladiators, but only before the practice was prohibited by a decree of the senate; after which he exhibited none at all, except a youth named Lucius, of good family, who was not quite two feet high, of seventeen pounds weight, with a prodigious voice. 2. The consuls,

by vote of the senate, issued orders that all who were rated between the sums of three hundred thousand and a million asses should furnish five mariners, and their pay for a year.

3. Staienus ordered six hundred and forty thousand sesterces to be carried to his house. 4. Bail was given to

the amount of five thousand sesterces. 5. I received two

million two hundred and thirty-five thousand four hundred and seventeen sesterces. 6. The candidates for the tribuneship deposited in Cato's hands half a million sesterces

each, on condition that any of them who was condemned by him should lose the sum, and that his rivals should receive it. 7. According to Appian, Cæsar is reported to

have said, at the close of his prætorship, that he was two hundred and fifty million sesterces worse than penniless.

8. Your rank among us as a decurion is ample proof that you have an estate of a hundred thousand sesterces; therefore, that we may have the pleasure of seeing you not a decurion only, but likewise a Roman knight, I place at your disposal three hundred thousand sesterces to complete the knightly estate.

9. On bringing into the city the treasure of the Egyptian kings in his Alexandrian triumph, he made money so plentiful, that interest fell, and the price of land rose considerably.

2660. Cæsar left, as a legacy to the people, his gardens near the Tiber, and three hundred sesterces each man.

1. You have yet to learn what I think they may be had for, — three million sesterces: not but that once they were at five million; but partly through lack of tenants, partly through the general badness of the times, the income of the lands, and consequently their value, has gone down.

2. The consuls, after the opinion of their council, valued the ground of my house at two million sesterces, other things very shabbily — my Tusculan seat at half a million, my Formian at a quarter of a million.

3. Report gave out that Cæsar had promised each soldier the privilege of wearing the ring, with an estate of four hundred thousand sesterces.

4. Galba was near being enriched by the empress Livia's will; for having, as principal legatee, been named for five million sesterces, the amount being in figures, not in words, the heir, Tiberius, reduced the legacy to half a million, and even this he did not get.

5. By the will of Antistius, his heirs stand at one sixth, and their share amounts to three million sesterces.

6. He began a market from the prize-money, the ground plot of which cost above a hundred million sesterces.

7. Caligula spent, in less than one year, not to go into detail, the entire sum of twenty-two millions sterling, left by Tiberius Cæsar.

8. In his last will Cæsar named three heirs, the grandsons of his sisters: C. Octavius for three fourths of his estate, and L. Pinaris and Q. Pedius for the other fourth between them.

At the close he likewise adopted C. Octavius into his family

and to take his name. 9. During nine years in which Cæsar held military command, he reduced all Gaul, lying between the Pyrenees, Alps, Cevennes, about three thousand two hundred miles in compass, to the form of a province, and imposed upon it an annual payment of forty million sesterces. **2670.** Augustus deposited in the shrine of the Capitoline Jupiter, at one time, sixteen thousand pounds weight of gold, with jewels and pearls worth fifty millions of sesterces. 1. Augustus often made presents to the people, but of different amounts—sometimes four hundred, sometimes three hundred, occasionally two hundred and fifty sesterces to each person; and he did not omit even little boys who before used not to receive before the age of eleven. 2. He restrained bribery by various penalties, and on the day of election, from his own purse, distributed to his Fabian and Scaptian fellow tribesmen a thousand sesterces each, on condition of their entertaining no expectations from any of the candidates. 3. He had made a will fourteen months before his death, on the third of April, in the consulship of Lucius Plancus and Caius Silius, written on two skins of parchment, partly in his own hand, partly by his freedmen Polybius and Hilarion. 4. If in no part of that province corn was at the price he valued it, I do not consider this charge of any weight against the defendant; but in very truth, when it was worth two or three sesterces in any part of the province, you required twelve sesterces. 5. He left, in legacies to the Roman people, forty millions of sesterces; to the tribes, three million five hundred thousand; to the guards, a thousand each man; to the city-battalions five hundred; and to the soldiers of the legions, three hundred each; which sums he ordered to be paid forthwith. 6. He had left, in his own handwriting, statements of what he had received from each business and each cause. He had even sent a big and boastful letter to a friend at Rome in these terms:—"Huzza, huzza! I am coming to you a free man; I have made four-

million sesterces by selling a number of the Andalusians.”

7. He appointed, as his first heirs, Tiberius for two thirds of his estate, and Livia for the other third, whom he also desired to assume his name; as second heirs, Drusus, son of Tiberius, for a third part, and Germanicus, with his three sons, for the rest. 8. Antonius distributed corn to the people at the rate of six pecks a man, and in that largess spent more than four hundred thousand pounds. 9. I persuaded my darling Rufus to lodge a large sum of money in the hands of Servilius at eight per cent. **2680.**

He has left one Furius, of Spanish extraction, heir to five sixths of his estate, from which inheritance he will receive, I think, little short of eighty thousand pounds sterling. 1.

Augustus named Claudius amongst his third heirs and such as were but distantly related to him, for a sixth part of his estate only, leaving him a legacy of no more than eight hundred thousand sesterces. 2. Suppose, said I, your mother had left you the fourth of her estate, or suppose she had made you sole heir, but had exhausted so much of the estate in legacies, that not more than a fourth remained, could you have grumbled justly? 3. The freedman of Servilius, who died at Naples on the eighth of August, has left nearly eighteen million sesterces invested, they say, some at six, some at seven per cent.; and it is thought that Brutus has been left heir to half his property. 4. Yonder is one who receives from his estate five thousand pounds sterling; I from mine receive eight hundred and thirty-three pounds: he will not have enough; from my slender income there will even be something to spare. Which then is the richer, he who lacks, or he who has above? he who wants, or he who abounds? 5. It is admitted that a commonwealth cannot inherit or take a bequest: yet Saturninus, who has left me his heir, gave a fourth of his estate to our commonwealth; afterwards, instead of the fourth, a bequest of four hundred thousand sesterces. 6. Atticus took the inheritance of his cousin, from which he is said to have received about eleven million

sesterces, and to have lent the greater part of this sum to Calvus at ten per cent. 7. Archagathus, son of Lysanias, was the first physician who came from Peloponnesus to Rome, in the consulship of Lucius Æmilius and Lucius Julius, in the year of the city five hundred and thirty-five. 8. I will write to you more at another time ; for in a few days I am proposing to send family postmen. 9. The senate was fuller than I thought it could be in the month of December, close upon the feast tide. **2690.** The eclipses of the sun and also of the moon are foretold for many years to come. 1. Scaptius was not satisfied with twelve per cent. per annum at compound interest. 2. The senate decreed supplications for four days. 3. Formerly, when the kings, and afterwards the magistrates, quitted home, that the city might not be without government, a person was chosen for the time to dispense justice. 4. One of the enemy promised, in the name of Arminius, a hundred sesterces daily pay to any man who deserted. 5. Demosthenes, who lived nearly three hundred years ago, said that the Pythian priestess colluded with Philip. 6. Cæsar told his soldiers that he should commence his march at the fourth watch on the next night. 7. It often happens to travellers in haste, that, if they have risen later than they wished, by pushing forward they arrive at their destination even sooner than if they had been roused in the dead of night. 8. I intended to post my letter in the night, as I do ; for I wrote it in the evening. 9. They had feasted in daylight, and were now sated with wine, and in their first sleep. **2700.** Livius brought out a play at the games of Juventus, which Salinator had vowed in the battle of Senegaglia. 1. I should like to know whether it is necessary to be at Rome at election time. 2. Cæsar proclaimed that it was his pleasure that no woman should appear in the theatre before eleven o'clock. 3. A supplication was ordered from the eleventh of October. 4. That the year might thenceforth commence regularly on the first of January, Cæsar inserted

two months between November and December. 5. Augustus went to bed late at night; he never slept above seven hours at most, and that not without interruption, for he would wake three or four times in that space. 6. I hope to be at Rome about the fifteenth of October and then to use our united influence to convince Gallus of these facts; meanwhile you may even now assure him of my good disposition. 7. I believe that the elections will be appointed for the eleventh of November. 8. I intend to stay at Milan from the second of June to the thirty-first of August. 9. Seventy years before the birth of Christ, on the fifteenth of October, Virgil was born; and he died nineteen years before Christ, on the twenty-second of September. **2710.** Yesterday evening, the seventh of March, I received your letter, which was written the second of February. 1. It was the custom, that whatever order of asking opinions the consul adopted on the first of January, he should continue to observe throughout the year. 2. I have received three letters from you, dated the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth of August. 3. The elections were deferred from the twenty-fifth of November to the thirty-first of December. 4. During the whole battle, lasting as it did from eleven o'clock till evening, nobody could see the enemies with their backs turned. 5. We reached Reggio on the twenty-sixth of November, having had your good luck in the voyage; so pleasantly blew for us from Epirus a very gentle south wind. 6. The fifteenth of July, on which day the Fabii were slaughtered at the Cremera, and on which afterwards a shameful battle was fought, to the destruction of the city, on the Allia, the Romans, from the latter defeat, called Alliensis. 7. I sat down to dinner at three o'clock, at the house of Volumnius; and on the seat above me was Atticus — on that below, Vettius,—your intimate friends. 8. I am writing before daybreak on the fourth of the month. I am going to dine to-day with Pomponius, on occasion of his marriage. 9. The battle, which was fought from eight in the morning

till one in the afternoon, was unusually severe for the number of the enemy.

2720. I for my part do not know when the town will be taken; but the general opinion of the soldiers is that it cannot be taken before the twenty-fifth of September.

1. Augustus expired at Nola, in the same room in which his father Octavius had died, in the consulship of Sextus Pompeius and Sextus Apuleius, on the eighteenth of August, at three o'clock P.M., being seventy-six years of age all but five and thirty days.

2. In summer he always began his studies in the dead of night; in winter, generally at one in the morning, never later than two, and often at midnight.

3. He had four consulships: the first, from the first of July, for two months; the second, from the first of January, for thirty days; the third, until the thirteenth of January; and the fourth, until the seventh of the same month. Of these he held the two last successively, the third he entered on by himself at Lyons.

4. I had pleaded three hours and a half; an hour and a half remained. For, the law having assigned to the prosecution six hours, and nine to the defence, the defendant had divided this time between me and the junior counsel, so that I was to have five hours, and he the residue.

5. The emperor Tiberius died at Misenum in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and in the twenty-third of his reign, the sixteenth of March, in the seven hundred and nineteenth of the building of the city of Rome, and thirty-seven years after the birth of Christ.

6. Cicero travelled from Tarsus on the fifth of January; on the thirteenth of February he held court in the forum of Laodicea; thence he returned into Cilicia, where he remained the whole month.

7. Caius Cæsar was born on the thirty-first of August, in the consulship of his father and C. Fonteius Capito; but where he was born is uncertain, on account of the variation of authorities: for some say he was born at Tivoli, others in the country of the Treviri, at a certain village above Coblenz; but I find, in the public registers, that he was born at Anzio.

8.

The astrologer orders one month and a half to be taken out of the year. 9. On the sixteenth day the moon will pass beneath the earth at fifty minutes and a quarter after six in the evening. **2730.** In the third circle of the world the longest day is of fourteen equinoctial hours and eight fifteenths; in the fourth circle, the longest day contains fourteen equinoctial hours and two thirds of an hour. 1. They had resolved that a colony should be planted among the Volscians, in which should be enrolled three thousand Roman citizens; and three commissioners, appointed for that purpose, had divided to each man three acres and seven twelfths of land.

XIV.—ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

2. Let none be allowed to be chosen into the senate who is under thirty, or above sixty years of age. 3. The senators were at first called fathers only; afterwards, when their number was enlarged, conscript fathers; and the hundred who were added were called fathers of the lesser clans. 4. The senate, as was fitting, decreed that without their order and that of the people no treaty could have been made. 5. The fathers decreed that, when the people ordained a thing, this should be ratified in case the fathers should sanction it. 6. The greater magistrates sat first in the senate; then the lesser; then those who had filled office, according to rank. 7. Marcus Varro states who they were by whom a senate used to be held by the practice of our ancestors; and he mentions them by name,—dictator, consuls, prætors, tribunes of the commons, interrex, prefect of the city. He says that none but these had the right of making a decree of the senate, and that, whenever it happened that all those officers were at Rome at the same

time, then whichever of them was before the others, in the order they are written above, had the primary right of consulting the senate. He then adds that, by extraordinary right, the military tribunes also, who were instead of consuls — also the decemvirs, who had consular power at the time — likewise the triumvirs elected for settling the commonwealth, had the right of consulting the senate. . 8.

Junius says that a prefect of the city, left for the purpose of the Latin holidays, cannot hold a senate, since he is not even a senator, and has not the right of giving his opinion, being made prefect from an age which is not that of senators. 9. The same Varro says that, unless a decree of the senate was made in a place appointed by the augurs, having the title of a temple, it was not valid, and therefore that in the Hostilian curia and in the Pompeian, and afterwards in the Julian, those places being profane, temples were established by the augurs, that the decrees of the senate made in them might be good by the custom of our ancestors.

2740. We are likewise taught on what days it is unlawful to hold a senate ; and that he, who means to hold it, ought first to sacrifice a victim and take the auspices, and to refer to the senate on divine things before human. 1. The consuls proclaimed that, whenever they should summon to a senate, the senators, and those who were entitled to deliver their opinion in the senate, should assemble at the Capuan gate. 2. The senate being held in the temple of Castor, and the prætor having proclaimed "What is your pleasure, conscript fathers, about the choice of a censor ?" he who was prince of the senate, being asked his opinion, said, "I elect Valerian."

3. If the veto of a plebeian tribune had prevented a legitimate decree of the senate being made, that vote was called an authority of the senate. 4. When opinions are asked in the senate, Varro says that each ought to be consulted individually, beginning with those of consular rank, and that, in this rank, it was formerly the custom to ask him first, who had first been

chosen into the senate ; but at the time he wrote, he says, a new practice had arisen, from motives of ambition or favour, — that he was first asked, whom the person that held the senate chose, provided only he was of consular rank. 5.

Well, does not the law plainly show that the opinions ought to be divided, and the division to take place thus ? “Ye, who vote this, go to this side ; ye, who vote other things, go to that side.” The consul dictates in these words, no doubt, on account of the omen, that he may not say, “ye who vote not,” or, “ye who vote the contrary.” 6. A full senate deserted him, and voted the other way.

7. There are not a few who think that those senators were called *pedarian* who did not give their opinion by speaking in the senate, but, when a division took place, went to the support of another’s opinion by their feet. But Bassus, in his Commentaries, totally disagrees, saying that senators who had filled a *curule* office used, for honour, to ride to the senate-house in a car, that the rest went on foot, and were therefore called *pedarian*. 8. When the question of provinces was mooted, a full senate supported the opinion, that, since the war was finished in Spain and Macedonia, both consuls should have Italy for a province.

9. After a very full senate, in the temple of Jupiter Best Greatest, had decreed in favour of my dignity, that fellow being the only dissentient, all on a sudden, the very same day, extreme dearth was succeeded by unexpected cheapness. **2750.** There is no man who

does not know that your adversaries were the means of preventing a division from taking place. 1. Claudius, inveigled by the blandishments of Agrippina, suborned persons to give their opinion, in the next senate, that he should be compelled to marry her.

2. The senate was in grief, the citizens in mourning garb, having changed their dress by public resolution, when suddenly the consuls issue orders that the senators resume their dress. 3. Silanus, being first asked his opinion, as at that time consul elect, had pronounced that the accomplices of Catiline should be executed ;

afterwards, affected by the speech of Cæsar, he had declared that he would divide in favour of the opinion of Tiberius Nero, who had proposed that, after placing a strong guard, the subject should be regularly brought forward.

4. Recourse is had to that last and final vote of the senate, that the consuls, prætors, tribunes of the commons, and consulars who are in town, shall do their endeavour that the state suffer no harm.

5. Who can believe that Cnæus Pompeius, being intrusted by the senate to see that the commonwealth should receive no harm, when an army and a levy was granted, would have waited for a judicial decision?

6. Caius Mancinus, having returned home and entered the senate-house without hesitation, was ordered to be removed by the tribune of the commons, Publius Rutilius, son of Marcus, inasmuch as he declared he was no citizen, because the old rule was, that one who had been sold by his own father or by the people, or had been surrendered by the chief fecial, had no return to civil rights.

7. Atticus reckoned up the Junian family from its root, who was whose son, what honours he had taken, and at what times.

8. Caius Ælius Staienus had chosen for himself the surname of Pætus, from the statues of the Ælii, lest, had he made himself Ligur, he should seem to be employing a national instead of a family name.

9. Scaurus was a patrician so situated, that for three generations before him the fortune of his family was at a low ebb; for neither his father nor grandfather, nor even his great-grandfather, I think, obtained honours, on account of their slender means and inactive habits of life. Therefore Scaurus had to struggle as much as any new man.

2760. Tullus Hostilius, third king of the Romans, having conquered the Etruscans, was the first to appoint that the curule chair, and the lictors, and the embroidered and bordered toga, which were badges of the Etruscan magistrates, should be used at Rome.

1. Tarquin the Elder, third king from Hostilius, fifth from Romulus, triumphed over the Sabines,

in which war he praised before the assembled army his son, aged fourteen years, because he had smitten an enemy, and presented him with a golden ball and bordered robe, whence was derived the custom of the bordered robe and ball being used by boys of rank. 2. When Titus Castricius, a teacher of rhetoric, and a man of high character and importance, saw some senators, who were pupils of his, drest upon a holiday in tunics and cloaks, and wearing Gaulish shoes, he said, "I would rather you had worn your gowns; at all events I was sorry to see you with belts and overcoats. But if this attire is pardonable from long usage, yet for you, who are senators of the Roman people, to walk through the streets with pumps on, is anything but seemly." 3. Cotta's speech for himself, under the Varian law, was written by L. Ælius at Cotta's request: he was a man of very rare excellence, and a Roman knight of the first condition, and also deeply read both in Greek and Latin literature, and learnedly skilled in our own ancient history. 4. When Laberius, at the close of the games, had been honoured by Cæsar with a golden ring, and crossed over to the fourteen rows to see the spectacle, Cicero said to him as he passed by, looking for a seat, "I would have let you in, if I were not straitened for room." 5. It was moved to the people they should will and ordain that war be declared against the Carthaginian people. 6. Those very wise and holy men of ours would have no power rest with a meeting: what the commons approved, or what the people ordained—when the meeting was dispersed, when estates, classes, ages were parcelled into tribes and centuries, when the movers had been heard, when the question had been published and considered for many days—they would have to be ordained or forbidden. 7. The vote of the commons, by which I have rather been burdened than honoured, I am the first to reject and repeal. 8. I think Brutus will have with him both the mob of the city and also the conservative party, if he gives them assurance. 9. Then he summoned an assembly, and published one bill

for wiping out debts, another for dividing public land to individuals,—two torches in the hands of revolutionists, to inflame the commons against the better class. **2770.** When Cæsar brought in a bill to the people for the division of public lands, he was stopped, on the ground of auspices, by his colleague Bibulus, whom he violently drove out of the forum.

1. Domitius, who was consul with Longinus, being wroth with Scaurus for not electing him into the college of augurs, named a day for him before the people, and laid a fine against him, saying that many sacred rites of the Roman people had dropt through by his means.

2. The commons were previously dissatisfied that sanctioned measures, introduced for their benefit, were so long thrown aside without effect, while meantime a law that had been moved for their sanguinary punishment came into play forthwith, and possessed such great force.

3. Your extraordinary attendance, Romans, and the great size of this assembly, which, I think, exceeds anything in my recollection, inspires me both with the utmost zeal in defending the commonwealth, and with the hope of rescuing it.

4. Assumption into a stranger's family takes place either through the prætor or through the people; the former is called adoption, the latter arrogation. Persons are adopted, when they are yielded in court by the parent in whose power they are, and claimed by him who adopts. Those are arrogated, who, being their own masters, yield themselves into another's power.

5. Arrogation is so called because it takes place by rogation of the people in the curiate comitia. The words are, "That ye will and command, Romans, that Lucius Valerius be to Lucius Titius son both by right and law, as much as if he were born of him as father, and of his lawful wife; and that the power of life and death over him be his, as a father's over a son. As I have said, so I ask you."

6. A very bad custom had become general at that time, numerous childless persons taking sons by fictitious adoptions.

7. At noon perhaps I uttered in court some complaints about

the government ; at three o'clock that very day, you were adopted. If in adoption a space of three hours is sufficient for what in other laws requires that of three market days, I have no fault to find. 8. Thus, by the disturbance of sacred rites, by the pollution of the clans, both the one you forsook and the one you infected, by abandonment of the Roman common law of wardships and heritages, you were made, in despite of religion, the son of one whose father you might have been as far as age went. I say that adoption did not take place in accordance with pontifical law. 9. Can

there be chicanery more glaring, than for a beardless youth, in good health and married, to come and say that he wishes to adopt for his son a senator of the Roman people, while all men know and see that he is adopted not in order to be appointed a son, but that he may quit the patricians and be enabled to become tribune of the commons ? And this without disguise ; for the adopted person is at once released, that he may not be the son of him who adopted.

2780. At last they had recourse to the expedient, that of the four city-tribes, they should choose one by lot in the hall of Liberty, into which they should throw all who had been in slavery. The lot drawn was that of the Esquiline ; and in this, Tiberius Gracchus declared his pleasure that all freedmen should be enrolled. 1. When Fulvius, having

been sent for to Rome, was holding the election for nomination of consuls, the prerogative century, the Veturian of young men, declared for Titus Manlius Torquatus and Titus Otacilius. 2. The authority of the prerogative

century was followed by all the rest. 3. The prerogative century went to the vote again ; and in it were elected consuls Quintus Fabius Maximus for the fourth time, and Marcus Marcellus for the third. The same consuls were named by all the other centuries without exception. 4.

If in that election there is so strong a superstition that hitherto the prerogative omen has always prevailed, what marvel that in this man's case the renown of his successful

fortune prevailed? 5. Cæsar published candidates by pamphlets sent round the tribes, with a brief address, "The Dictator Cæsar, to" this or to that "tribe." 6. It is wonderful that even in the hiding-place of the ballot there lurked no malice that dared to attack you. 7. I am afraid that, in course of time, flaws will be found in the remedy itself: there is danger of shamelessness creeping in with secret suffrage; for how few regard honour in private as much as in public! Many stand in awe of fame, few of conscience. 8. Alexander the Macedonian died in his thirty-third year—an age, by our laws, ten years younger than that of consul. 9. Caninius, who was supplied consul for one day, having climbed the rostra, entered on the consular office and abjured it at the same time. **2790.** I know men, O Romans, who, after they have been made consuls, have begun to read the acts of our ancestors, and the military rules of the Greeks. 1. When Marcus Lepidus filled the office of interrex, and many asked him to hold an election of consuls, he replied with the feeling of a citizen, that the election could not be held by him, since he was the first interrex at that time declared, two days after the murder of Publius Clodius; and it was an old custom, that he who was chosen interrex, not first, but in the second place, should hold the election. 2. Cincinnatus, having prayed the immortal gods that in such hazardous circumstances his old age might not be an injury or disgrace to the commonwealth, is declared dictator by the consul. 3. Marcus Junius, declared dictator by authority of the senate, and Titus Sempronius master of the knights, ordered a levy, and enrolled young men from the age of seventeen, and some below sixteen; of these were formed four legions and a thousand cavalry. 4. The senate decreed that the consul, before leaving the city, should ask the people whom they would have to be named dictator, and that he should name him dictator whom the people ordered; that, if the consul refused, the city prætor should ask the people; if he too was unwilling, then the tribunes

should move the commons. On the consul saying he would not ask the people, because the power was vested in himself, and forbidding the prætor to do so, the plebeian tribunes asked, and the commons voted that Marcus Fulvius should be dictator.

5. The military tribunes with consular power ordered treaties and laws (these latter were the Twelve Tables and certain laws of the kings) to be searched out, in order to their production.

6. This year was notable for the consulship of a new man, and for the introduction of two offices, the prætorship and the curule ædileship.

These honours the patricians sought in return for the surrender of one consulship to the commons.

7. All things being purposely protracted that no business might be done by a plebeian consul, general silence ensued, and idleness resembling a public cessation of duties, except that, as the tribunes would not leave the fact unnoticed that in return for one plebeian consul the nobles had taken three patrician magistrates with curule chairs, wearing the bordered toga, a prætor, moreover, distributing justice, and elected as colleague with the consuls by the same auspices,—the senate thence were restrained by shame from ordering curule ædiles to be elected from the fathers.

8. While they were debating on the provinces of the consuls, the prætors drew lots: the city jurisdiction fell to Cnæus Domitius, the foreign to Titus Juventius, to Publius Cornelius the Further Spain, the Nearer to Sextus Digitius.

9. The prætors, who had the juridical function, placed their tribunals by the public reservoir; they ordered bail to be given for appearance at that spot; and there law was administered in that year.

2800. And so, though that chapter was set out by you with so much verbiage and a mercenary preamble, has any prætor since been found to put forth the same edict?

1. They who give most weight to a prætor's edict, say that it is a statute for a year; you comprise more in an edict than in a statute. If the first of January puts an end to a prætor's edict, why does not the beginning

of an edict date also from the first of January? 2. The people of Atina, when they saw Saturninus ædile and then prætor, were marvellously glad, because he was the first to bring the curule chair not only into that family, but even into that prefecture. 3. The ædiles were commissioned to take note that none but Roman gods be worshipped, nor in any other manner but that of their fathers. 4. The Roman and plebeian games in that year were renewed for one day each by the curule ædiles. 5. Now I am ædile elect. I have taken account of the trust I have received from the Roman people,—that I have to celebrate with the greatest ceremony the holiest games to Ceres, Libera, and Liber; that I have to celebrate those most ancient games which were first of all called Roman, with the utmost dignity and sanctity, to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. 6. In the same year the curule ædiles, Cnæus and Quintus Ogulnius, prosecuted several usurers, and, having fined their estates, laid down a path with square stone from the Capuan gate to the temple of Mars, out of the money acquired to the treasury. 7. If the prætor has given as appears in the account, he has paid through the quæstor, the quæstor through the public bank, the bank either from the taxes or the tribute. 8. I have to deal with a most energetic city, and most diligent in the execution of documents, in which not the smallest coin can be stirred without five prætors, three quæstors, four bankers, who among them are elected by the people. 9. He was military tribune in Cilicia under the chief command of Publius Servilius; that matter is left in silence. He was quæstor to Marcus Piso in Spain; not a sound has been uttered about his quæstorship. His administration of justice as prætor, a subject of various and manifold exposure to suspicions and enmities, is praised even by his foes. 2810. They said Servilius could not rightfully have been a plebeian tribune or now be ædile, because his father was well known to be living and in the hands of the enemy. 1. The censors branded citizens in this way:

that one who was a senator was cast out of the senate ; one who was a Roman knight lost his public horse ; one who was a plebeian was removed to the register of the Cærites, and became an ærarian, and was not in the list of his own century. 2. In the year of the city six hundred and ninety-six, the censors Gellius and Lentulus removed from the senate Caius Antonius, and set down, as their reasons, that he plundered the allies, refused a trial, and on account of his great debts sold his estates, and had not possession of his own property. 3. When Africanus, as censor, was removing from his tribe that centurion who had not been present in Paullus's battle, the latter pleading that he had remained in the camp to keep guard, and asking why he branded him, he replied, "I do not like the over-careful." 4. The censors at the Roman games ordered the curule ædiles to separate the places of the senators from the people. 5. Marcellus, in his ædileship, shaded the forum with curtains, that the suitors might stand with more regard to health. 6. These censors were the first to give contracts for laying down streets with flint, and for making foundations and sidepaths outside the city with gravel, and for building bridges in many parts, and for supplying a stage to the prætors and ædiles, and for barriers in the circus. 7. Go on the Aventine, whence ye come ; there, on the happy spot where ye commenced the first beginnings of your freedom, ye shall elect tribunes of the commons. 8. The nine tribunes published a bill, that the people should have the power of electing consuls from the commons or the patricians, as they pleased. 9. Will you, then, give a tribune of the commons the power to proscribe whom he may choose ? for what else is it, to post up, "That ye will and ordain that Marcus Tullius be not in the civic body, and that his goods be mine" ? For this is what he did, though he moved it in other words. Is this a vote of the commons ? is this a law ? is this a bill ? Can the civic body endure this, that by each separate line one separate citizen be removed from

that body ? **2820.** Granting, indeed, you were a tribune of the commons as rightful and legal as this very Rullus, a person of high distinction and dignity, by what right, what custom, what precedent, did you bring in a law affecting by name the civil existence of an uncondemned citizen ? The sacred laws forbid, the Twelve Tables forbid laws to be proposed against private individuals ; for this is meant by *privilegium*. 1. I do not understand why Rullus thinks that anybody will intercede, when intercession will be a sign of folly in the interceder. 2. I have considered and determined to conduct my consulship so that I shall desire nothing which may be hindered by a tribune of the commons. 3. It was a religious duty that censors be elected. But the tribunes said such mockery of the commons was intolerable : that the witnesses, the public ledgers, the fortunes of each man escaped the senate's observation, while meantime the indebted commons were exposed to one enemy after another. 4. Minutius, who had convicted Spurius Mælius, was the eleventh tribune of the commons who reduced the price of corn on the three market-days to an as, for which reason a statue was erected to him by public subscription, outside Trin gate. 5. The three joint commissioners, Marcus Malvius, Cnæus Lollius, and Lucius Sextilius, having come too late to put out a fire which broke out in the Holy Street, having a day appointed them before the people by the tribunes of the commons, were condemned. 6. Moreover, in his last illness, fearing he might be elected one of the five commissioners appointed by the senate to reduce the public charges, though he had so many friends advanced in years and of consular dignity, he chose me, young as I am, to make his excuses, with these words : " Even had I a son, I would depute you." 7. Charge was given to the three capital commissioners to place sentinels about the city, and to watch that no nightly meetings took place, and, in order to guard against fires, that five commissioners, in aid of the three, should have the care each of his own district this

side the Tiber. 8. The clerks and runners of the ædiles were discovered, through information, to have carried off money from the treasury, and condemned, with great discredit to the ædile Lucullus. The plebeian ædiles, having a flaw in their election, resigned office after celebrating games, and a feast on account of games, to Jupiter, and placing in the Capitol three statues made from the fine-moneys. 9. The right of embassy is accustomed to be held sacred among all nations. 2830. Of those citizens who had a hundred thousand asses, Servius formed eighty centuries, forty of older and younger men severally. 1. Scaurus and Rutilius having stood for the consulship, not only did he who had suffered defeat accuse of bribery his nominated rival, but Scaurus also, being acquitted, summoned Rutilius into court. 2. The auspices of patricians are divided into two powers: the greater are those of the consuls, prætors, and censors; but these are not all alike, or of the same power, because censors are not colleagues of consuls or prætors, but prætors are of consuls. 3. Neither consuls or prætors for censors, nor censors for consuls or prætors, overthrow or sustain the auspices; but censors for each other, and again consuls and prætors for each other, invalidate and confirm them. 4. Censors are not proposed with the same auspices as consuls and prætors. The auspices of the remaining magistrates are minor; therefore they are called lesser, the former greater magistrates. The lesser magistrates are elected at the comitia of tribes, the greater at the centuriate. 5. In the edict of the consuls, wherein they proclaim what day shall be that for the centuriate elections, there is written by old established form, that no lesser magistrate shall presume to observe the heavens. 6. The consul Marcus Horatius, according to law, dedicated the temple of Jupiter Best Greatest the year after the expulsion of kings; afterwards the solemnity of fixing the nail was transferred from the consuls to the dictators, as the higher office; then, the custom having dropped,

the matter seemed worthy of having a dictator specially elected for it. 7. Caius Atinius, having placed a chafing-dish on the rostra, and brought up a flute-player, devoted the goods of Quintus Metellus, who as censor had expelled him from the senate. What then? did that madness of the tribune of the commons, derived from some precedent of very old date, harm the eminent and illustrious Metellus? Surely it did not. 8. Let all the gods collectively have pontiffs, individual gods flamens; and let the vestal virgins in the city guard the everlasting fire of the sacred hearth. 9. Numa made all public and private sacred rites subject to the ordinances of the pontiffs, that the commons might have some one to come to for advice. **2840.** Nobody at a banquet sits above the flamen of Jupiter, except the sacrificial king. If he has lost his wife, he lays down the office of flamen. 1. Caius Claudius, flamen of Jove, having given the entrails improperly, quitted his priesthood. 2. I have already stated amply what kind of consuls you ought to elect; it remains to say a few words about those to whom the favour of the prerogative century leant. Marcus Æmilius Regillus is flamen of Quirinus; and we can neither send him from his sacred functions, nor keep him at home, without neglecting either the gods or the war. 3. In the college of augurs it was not only irreligious, in the time of our ancestors, for friendship to be violated, but it was not lawful even for a priest to be chosen who was on bad terms with any of the college. 4. For a hundred and twenty years nobody was chosen chief pontiff without having sat in the curule chair. 5. A sacred spring had been appointed in the previous year. The pontiff Publius Licinius having reported first to the college, then to the fathers, by authority of the college, that it was not duly kept, they voted that it should be reappointed at the pleasure of the pontiffs, and that the great games, which had been vowed at the same time, should be held with the usual pecuniary outlay, and that all cattle born between the first day of

March and the last of April that year be considered a sacred spring. 6. The minds of the Egyptians, being imbued with vicious error, would rather endure any torture than injure an ibis, or an asp, or a cat, or a dog, or a crocodile; and if unawares they shall have done any of these things, there is no punishment they will refuse. 7. Superstition insists and presses and pursues you wherever you turn, whether you have heard a seer or an omen, whether you have sacrificed, or gazed on a bird, if you have seen a Chaldean or a diviner, if it has lightened or thundered, if anything has been struck from heaven. 8. The second of January, a day of violent rain, had been unusually disturbed by thunder and lightning. The ancient observation of this as a ground for breaking off the comitia did not deter Galba from proceeding to the camp. 9. It was announced to the senate that it had rained blood, and also that the statues of the gods had perspired. Do you think that Thales or Anaxagoras would have believed these messages? **2850.** In that year many miraculous signs were announced: at Lanuvium the ravens built a nest within the temple of Juno Sospita; in Apulia a green palm-tree was burnt; at Mantua a pool from the inundation of the river Mincio appeared bloody; at Cales it rained chalk; and in the cattle-market at Rome, blood. 1. Those prodigies were expiated by decree of the pontiffs; and a sacrifice of nine days was held, because the people of Hadria had reported that in their district it rained stones. 2. You carry in your recollection that, in the consulship of Cotta and Torquatus, many objects in the Capitol were struck from heaven; that very Romulus also was touched, which you remember to have been in the Capitol, coated with gold, a small sucking child. 3. To such a pitch of arrogance did he proceed, that, when a soothsayer brought him word that the entrails of a victim were without a heart, he said, "The entrails will be more favourable when I please; nor ought it to be regarded as an ill omen that a beast is without a heart."

4. Gracchus from his province sent a letter to the college, that the consuls had been unduly elected: the augurs laid the matter before the senate; the senate decreed that the consuls should resign. They did so. 5. Tarquin resolved to unconsecrate the temples and shrines, several of which had been consecrated by King Tatius and inaugurated afterwards. 6. Marcus Lælius relates that in the second Punic war, on account of many prodigies, two commissioners by vote of the senate examined the Sibylline books, and, having seen them, reported that supplication must be made in the Capitol, and a couch-spreading performed by subscription; so that freedwomen also, who wore a long dress, subscribed money for the purpose. Hence it was granted that the children also of freedmen, such as least as were born of a lawful matron, should wear the bordered gown and a leathern knot on the neck, instead of the ornament of the ball. 7. In the first Punic war Publius Claudius, when the sacred chickens let out of the coop refused food, ordered them to be drowned, that, since they would not eat, they might drink; and this jest caused him many tears, and the Roman people great misfortune. He was therefore condemned by the people. His colleague Lucius Junius lost his fleet in a storm, having disobeyed the auspices; therefore he committed suicide. 8. The great games are decreed by the senate to be displayed by the priests and augurs, in conjunction with the seven commissioners and the Augustal fellows. 9. The games of Apollo, which used previously to be vowed from year to year, were vowed for a stated day for ever, and held on the fifth of July; and that day was kept as solemn. **2860.** There was a place on the Alban Mount to which the Roman people and the confederate Latins used to assemble, and, with one consent, all performed sacrifice to Jupiter Latialis: and some having according to custom brought from home with them lambs, others cheese, others milk, others various things, they sacrificed a bull, and received each their share of the meat. This

was called the Latin holiday. 1. The *pomœrium* is a space round the wall, which the Etruscans formerly in founding cities, where they meant to carry the wall, consecrated by inauguration, with certain limits all round. 2. This space, which was not lawful to be inhabited or ploughed, the Romans called *pomœrium*, not more because it was behind the wall, than because the wall was behind it. 3. I will not allow the matter to be tried at a time when this large attendance of all Italy shall have quitted Rome. 4. When the *decemvirs* have glutted themselves with the blood of the allies, let them hamstring the Roman people, lay their hands on your taxes, break into the treasury. 5. From me they demanded corn—as if, forsooth, I were minister of the corn-trade, or had got some corn locked up, or had any influence at all of that kind either officially or potentially. But the fellow, contemplating massacre, had published my name to the workmen, and flung it among the ignorant herd. 6. It is not marvellous that men to whom our axes are a loathing, our name bitterness, our land-tax, tithes, and harbour-dues death, should eagerly seize every opportunity of slander that presents itself. 7. The liberty of vending salt was taken away from private persons,—the commons also being freed from customs and tribute, so that the rich should contribute, who were equal to the burden. 8. The cities have nothing in the treasury, nothing under the head of duties. They have two methods of raising money, by loan or by property-tax. No creditor's books are produced; no property-tax list is read. 9. Thus neither from customs, nor from tithes, nor from pasture-tax can a revenue be maintained. **2870.** They established a new tax by excise on salt. This tax there was a strong belief that one of the censors invented, being out of humour with the people because he had been unjustly condemned: thence *Livius* obtained the surname of *Salinator*. 1. It was also resolved to abolish the large revenue arising from Macedonian mines, and from letting the country farms; for these

could not be carried on without a tax-farmer, they thought, and where there was a tax-farmer, either public law was baffled or the allies had no freedom. 2. He ordered the quæstor to sell the others; the pirates he executed. Having tranquillised the province, he established large royalties from the iron and silver mines. For which exploits the fathers decreed supplications for three days, and offerings at all the couches. 3. The new consuls, endeavouring to lighten the interest of money, made the payment of debts a public business, by electing five commissioners, whom, from their having the distribution of cash, they called bankers. 4. The same quiet continued at home and abroad in the consulship of Titus Manlius Torquatus and Caius Plautius; only the interest of money was reduced from one twelfth to one twenty-fourth of the capital, and the payment of debts was divided into equal payments at intervals of three years, providing that the first should be one fourth part. 5. Some thought they should be ransomed from the public fund; others, that no public expense should be incurred; if any wanted ready money, it should be lent them from the treasury, and security taken by bondsmen and lands. 6. He obliged every person about him, and even many of the senators, by loans at low interest or none at all; to many people of other rank he made liberal presents, not neglecting even such freedmen and slaves as were favourites with their patrons or masters. 7. Against the people of Velitræ, as they had so often rebelled, severe measures were taken: their walls were thrown down, their senate taken away; and they were ordered to dwell beyond the Tiber, so that any one caught on the near side should incur fine to the amount of a thousand pounds (weight), and the captor should not release his prisoner from bonds till the money was paid. 8. The ships of the Antiates were some of them removed to the docks at Rome, others burnt; and it was resolved that the pulpit built in the forum should be adorned with their beaks: and that sacred erection was called Rostra.

9. But, you say, you did not require a ship from the Mamertines, because they are under treaty. Heaven reward you ! Why, here we have a person reared in the school of the *fecials*, holy and careful above all men in the sanctities of public treaties. Let all the governors who preceded you be surrendered to the Mamertines, for having required a ship contrary to the covenant of the treaty. 2380. The next day the slaves received their freedom, and the prisoners were let loose. 1. The volunteers dined with hats on, or having their heads covered with white wool, some reclining, others standing, who served and ate at the same time. 2. He used to say that he considered himself indebted to me for being a senator, a citizen, a freeman, and in existence. 3. After his wounds were healed, he sent for all who had advanced him money, and ordered that receipts should be given them ; from those whom he thought he had burdened too lightly he makes a further requisition. 4. Let a single tablet be produced in which there is any trace indicating that the money was given to Fonteius ; let them produce one man of the whole body of merchants, of tax-farmers, cultivators, and graziers, I will grant the charges to be true. 5. Why do you not produce them ? does he not keep documents ? Yea, very carefully.—Does he not enter small debts in his books ? Yea, every amount.—Is this debt trifling and small ? It is a hundred thousand sesterces.—How come a hundred thousand sesterces not to appear in the ledger of receipt and expenditure ? 6. Would the former have made the entry, if he had not been ordered by the latter to place the payment to his account ? would the latter have failed to enter what he had ordered to be paid on his own account ? For, as it is shameful to set down what is not owed you, so is it dishonest not to debit yourself with what you do owe. 7. After this bargain was made, Cæsennia paid the money ; of which transaction, he thinks, no account can be rendered, because he has removed her books, while he has got the banker's books, in which the money

appears as paid out on his account, and repaid to his credit, as if the business should have been done in any other way.

8. You say he forfeited his bail. As soon as he returned to Rome, Quinctius asked you on what day that bail was given. You immediately replied, "On the fifth of February." As he quitted you, Quinctius bethought him what day he left Rome for Gaul. He has recourse to the calendar. The day of his departure is found to be the twenty-ninth of January. If he was at Rome on the fifth of February, we have nothing to say against the fact of his having given bail to you.

9. He says that he paid through Aulus Sextilius and his own brothers. Sextilius might have paid; for as to his brothers, they are partners in beggary.—Let us hear Sextilius then. I did not bring him, says he.—Hand me the books. I did not convey them.—At least produce your brothers. I did not give them notice.

2890. In paying Stola, he borrowed from Caius and Marcus Fufius, Roman knights of eminence; and here, I declare, he bit the biter, as the saying is, for he gave a hard hit to this Hermippus, a man of experience, his own countryman, who ought to have known him thoroughly: he borrowed of the Fufii on his security.

1. You fetched Apollonides from Temnus; you advanced money to the youth at large interest, but not without taking a pledge: this pledge, you say, was given in trust to you; to this day you hold and possess it.

2. You inquire whether I can easily raise this three million. It is true, indeed, my estate is almost wholly in land; yet I have some money out at interest, and I can, without difficulty, borrow.

3. There is no doubt we understand, by a family, one which consists of several slaves, seeing that one man is not a family.

4. Let my heir be bound to give my wife a hundred pounds weight of such silver plate as she may choose.

5. To me, the wish of the dead (I have some fears how the lawyers may take what I am going to say) is more solemn than law.

6. Crassus supported the opinions and wishes expressed in

wills, on the broad ground of equity. 7. Let him then continue free, with our permission ; let him enjoy the legacy just as if she had guarded it in the most careful manner ; for she did guard it by choosing good heirs. 8. We have heard that there were three kinds of wills : one, which was made at the *comitia calata*, in the popular assembly ; a second, in military garb, when men were called into the field to fight ; a third, by emancipation of the family, for which the copper and balance were used. 9. Marcus *Ælius* is afraid some liability may arise to him from the aqueducts on my estate. Relieve him from this dread. 2900. O the learned lawyer ! How ? do inheritances not descend from freeborn women ? She was under coverture, says he. Now, I am listening ; but I wish to know whether by use or by coemption. 1. Moreover, in sacred rites there is nothing more solemn than the bond of *confarreatio* ; and brides used to exhibit a meal cake. 2. When he was in possession of the property, and attached an excessive value to his own seventy-second share, as one of the heirs, he claimed an arbitration for division of the estate. 3. *Rutilius* preferred a charge of treason against *Velleius* in his absence. 4. It is provided by the *Cincian* law, that no man shall take money or gift for pleading a cause. 5. He attacked so furiously the character of *Herennius*, who was capitally convicted on the information of *Metius Carus*, that the latter said to him one day, “ Pray, what business have you with my dead men ? did I give any trouble to *Crassus* or *Camerinus* ? ” 6. For the acquittal of *Clodius*, the advice of *Hortensius* was to blame ; for, while fearing *Fufius* might interfere with the passage of the law which was being promoted on a vote of the senate, he failed to perceive that it was better the man should be left to his infamy, than be handed over to a weak bench of judges. 7. Should I then sue for pardon ? I should have cut the prisoner’s throat, by admitting his faults to be such that he could only be saved by pardon. Should I justify his conduct ? I should have shown myself

devoid of shame, without helping him. 8. In fine, I concluded the whole passage thus: "Somebody will say, Are you then giving judgment? No, I am not giving judgment; but I do not forget that I was taken from the bench of judges to act as prosecutor." 9. The bargain continued in the form of a condition and covenant until the judges were challenged. **2910.** Aquillius produced the

forms concerning malignant deceit, which deceit he also considers to be established when one thing is pretended, another done.

1. Sextus Ælius, called by Ennius the sapient and skilful, the best lawyer after Cnæus Flavius, composed other forms of pleading, and gave a book to the public, which was called the Ælian Jurisprudence. 2.

Our ancestors willed that one who gave evidence should say that he thought, even that which he had himself seen; and that what the sworn judges knew, they should declare not to have happened, but to seem to have happened. 3.

Marcus Cælius was his enemy because, having thought it impious for a tax-farmer, in a clear case, to give a verdict against a tax-farmer, he had been struck off the list of special jurymen. 4.

Atticus was so dutiful and diligent in his attentions to Fulvia, that she never gave any security without Atticus; he was her surety on all occasions. 5.

Let me tell you that, under these heads of debt alone, the damages laid in the suit against Cnæus Domitius amounted to three million sesterces. 6.

The prosecutor appointed for them is one Nævius Turpio, who was condemned for tort in the government of Sacerdos—a fellow whom the defendant had for his avant-courier and emissary in every tithe-business, capital case, and other chicanery of his. 7.

A person who was on trial as an alien, when a slight discussion arose between the counsel, whether he ought to plead in a toga or a pallium, Cæsar ordered to change his dress several times and according as he was being prosecuted or defended. 8.

The arms ordered for the first class were the helmet, shield, greaves, cuirass—these to

cover the body ; the weapons against the enemy were spear and sword. 9. The dictator Manlius, as if he had been elected to conduct the government, not to discharge a religious obligation, having a Hernican war in view, harassed the young population by a strict levy. **2920.** Camillus, in

great wrath, sent lictors to remove the commons, and added threats that he would oblige all to take the military oath, and lead his army out of the city forthwith. 1. The

prætors being compelled to refer on that subject, made a decree that Brutulus Papius should be surrendered to the Romans, and that with him all the spoil and prisoners should be sent to Rome, and that what property had been reclaimed by the fecials according to treaty, should be restored according to law and religion. 2. Thereupon Sextus

Tullius, in front of the standards, cried out: "Behold, general," said he, "how your army fulfils its promises to you !" and dropping his javelin, he draws his sword and attacks the enemy. All the fore-standard men follow Tullius, and at the first charge routed the enemy. 3. After the expia-

tion of this great prodigy, in the same year, the senate being consulted about the Hernicans, and having in vain sent fecials to reclaim property, voted that, on the first legal day, the people should be moved to declare war against the Hernicans ; and a full assembly of the people ordered that war. 4. Cato says it is not lawful for one who is not a

soldier to fight with the enemy. 5. In the hearing of both armies, Afranius said that no anger should be entertained against themselves or their soldiers, if they chose to maintain their faith towards their commander Cnæus Pompeius. 6. He says that, if this be done, posterity will in

vain accuse, not Lucius Papirius, but the tribunes and the wrong decision of the people, when, military discipline being once corrupted, soldier disobeys the commands of centurion, centurion of tribune, tribune of legate, legate of consul, and master of the horse those of the dictator,—when nobody pays respect to men or gods,—no edicts of commanders, no

auspices are observed,—vagabond soldiers wander in peaceful or hostile districts without their kits, and, forgetting their oath, discharge themselves when they will, by their sole pleasure,—when standards are unattended and forsaken,—when there is no assembling by proclamation—no distinction, whether they fight by day or night, on even or uneven ground, by orders from the general or against orders. 7.

When the colonels summoned the captains, but only those of the first class, three and twenty captains, who had commanded the first companies, on being summoned, appealed to the tribunes of the commons. 8. The circumstance

proved an honour to the young man himself; and as in that year it was first resolved that military tribunes for the legions should be appointed by vote (for previously the emperors themselves made them, like those they now call *Rufuli*), he was second on the poll in six places, without having done any services, domestic or military, to gain favour, having passed his youth in the country and afar from crowded society. 9. The consul enjoined to the lieutenants, colonels, and to the prefects of the allies, what was required to be done in their several departments. 2930.

When the army had been thus arrayed, the first to commence the battle were the *hastates*. If the *hastates* could not rout the enemy, the *principes* received them between their ranks, as they retired in close array; then the *principes* took up the fight, and the *hastates* followed. The *triarii* sat under their banners, holding their shields resting on their shoulders, and their spears planted on the ground with barb erect. If the *principes* also fought without success, they retired gradually from the van to the *triarii*; thence grew the proverb, in a strait, that matters are come to the *triarii*. 1. The Etruscans had scarcely

time to open their ranks when, in the first panic, javelins having rather been flung away at random than hurled, the battle had now come to a hand-to-hand fight, and the use of swords, which is the deadliest warfare. 2. The scouts

who had been sent report to Cæsar that among the Suevi was a forest of boundless size, called Bacenis. 3. The long-continued want of a successful sacrifice had withheld the dictator from giving the signal before noon. 4. Hannibal, in the third watch, having left numerous fires and huts in that part of the camp which lay towards the enemy, commenced his march with a view to reach Apulia. 5. The camp on that side was taken, until the reserved cohort, sent by the consul to defend the quæstorian gate, slew some of those who had entered the intrenchments, drove out the rest, and resisted those who were bursting in. 6. The mutineers allowed the tribunes to exercise jurisdiction in the chief street in the camp, and asked the signal from them, and went to their posts, and watched in due course. 7. Otho, that by largess to the common soldiery he might not alienate the affections of the officers, promised that his exchequer should pay for their yearly furloughs. 8. The Ætolians, supposing that fatigue, such as they were suffering from, was the cause of the attack being discontinued, when the Romans received the signal to retire, as if they had been themselves recalled, quitted each man his post, and did not appear on the walls before nine o'clock A.M. 9. Accordingly he threw forward a mound and mantelets, and applied towers to the wall; but their use was anticipated by an opportunity that casually offered itself. **2940.** Marcellus took Syracuse in the course of three years; and when, by some chicanery, the senate refused him a triumph, he triumphed by his own act on the Alban Mount. 1. About the captive soldiers there is a report, that, when it was doubted in the senate whether they should be admitted to the city or not, they were admitted — on condition, however, that the senate should not be given them. 2. On the first day the legions defiled under arms, over a space of four miles; on the second day they were ordered to attend to their arms, and to clean them before the tents; on the third day they engaged each other, in the form of a real

combat, with foils, and flung missiles with balls on the point; the fourth was a holiday; on the fifth day they again defiled under arms.

3. By the other consul nothing was done worth mention, except that, without precedent, he passed a law in the camp at Sutrium by the method of tribes, to take one twentieth of the value of manumised slaves. The Fathers gave authority, because no trifling revenue thus accrued to an exhausted treasury; but the plebeian tribunes, touched less by the law itself than by the precedent, made it a capital offence for any one in future to call the people apart—thinking that, if this were allowed, there was nothing, ever so mischievous to the commons, which might not be carried by soldiers sworn to pay allegiance to a consul.

4. As slaves taken by the right of war were anciently sold with crowns on their heads, they were therefore said to be sold under the crown. For, as that crown was the sign of captives for sale, so a hat put on them showed that slaves were being sold of a class for which the seller gave no warranty to the buyer.

5. Military crowns are of many kinds: the most renowned of these we have generally understood to be the triumphal, the obsidional, the civic, the mural, that of the camp, and the naval; there is also one called the oval.

6. Booty is one thing, prize-money another: by booty is meant the very material objects which were taken; but the money raised by the quæstor from the sale of the booty was called prize-money. Therefore Marcus Tullius, to increase the odium, mentioned them both in this passage: "The decemvirs will sell the booty, the prize-money, the contract-money, in short, the camp of Cnæus Pompeius, before the general on the bench."

7. He was besieging a town in Spain, strongly fortified and amply victualled; and there was no hope of taking it. One day he was seated in his camp in the exercise of jurisdiction; and the town was visible in the distance. Then one of the soldiers who stood near him in court, asked him, according to custom, for what day and

place he would require security to be given. Upon which Scipio, stretching his hand towards the very citadel of the town he was besieging, said, "The day after to-morrow let them appear in that place." And so it came to pass; for on the third day, for which he took security, the town was taken, and that same day he gave judgment in the citadel.

8. Horsemen came with tidings that, in the previous night, a violent storm coming on, nearly all the ships struck, and were cast on shore, because even the sailors and pilots could not bear the force of the tempest.

9. The senate decreed that the consuls should have the two Gauls for their lots, that a levy should be made, and furloughs should not avail, that legates should be sent, with authority to visit the states of Gaul, and endeavour to prevent them from joining the Swiss.

2950. "Halloo, comrade," said he; "to what legion do you belong? and of what century are you?" On my steadily inventing a centurion and a legion, "Well," said he, "do the soldiers in your army walk about in white shoes?"

1. Not to tire you with a long story, I built five vessels, and laded them with wine, then worth its weight in gold. I sent them to Rome. You would suppose I had given the orders; every ship was wrecked. I am telling you a true tale, and no myth: in one day, Neptune swallowed up thirty million sesterces.

2. Do you think I became bankrupt? Not I, upon my word; this loss was a whet to me: just as if nothing had happened, I built a second batch, larger, and better, and luckier; none but said I was a brave fellow. I freighted wine again, bacon, beans, ointment, and slaves. In one voyage, I netted ten million sesterces.

3. The same man having come in, clad in a Greek cloak (for they who are forbidden fire and water lose the privilege of the toga), after arranging himself and surveying his dress, said, "I am going to declaim in Latin."

4. Lucius Fulvius, a silversmith, in the second Punic war, being said to have looked out of his booth into the forum with a garland of roses on, was sent to prison by the senate's

authority, and not released before the close of the war. Publius Munatius, having taken a chaplet of flowers off a Marsyas, and put it on his own head, and being ordered to prison for this by the commissioners of police, appealed to the tribunes of the commons; but they would not interfere.

5. When I was a boy, I had a humble tunic and toga, shoes without ribands, a horse without a saddle, a bath not every day, a tub now and then.

6. He made it a duty of the ædiles not to allow any one to stand in the forum or circus with his toga on, unless he took off his overcoats.

7. Lentulus Spinther is said to have been the first who introduced curtains of canvass in the theatre at the games of Apollo. Afterwards Cæsar, when dictator, covered the whole forum.

8. I, therefore, allow you what was once allowed in the twelve-line game, to take back your piece if you regret any move.

9. I have sent you two hundred and fifty denars, which sum I gave to each guest, if they liked, during dinner, to play together at dice or odd and even.

2960.

When dice were thrown, as each threw aces or sixes, Augustus contributed to the guest-fund one denar for each die.

1. In the Actian triumph, he accompanied the chariot of Augustus, on the near leading horse, while Marcellus, the son of Octavia, rode on the off leader.

2. In ten hours of the night, he flew over fifty-six miles in cabriolets.

3. Vedius came to meet me with two curricles, and a phaeton harnessed, and a sedan, and a large troop of slaves.

4. For that munificence, they say that the matrons received the honour of being allowed to use a landau for sacrifices and games, barouches on a holiday or ordinary day.

5. The darkness is made bright with torches, lamps, waxen and tallow candles, and other appliances for lighting up at night.

6. Out of the vestibule we go into the doorway, thence into the hall, thence into the house-cave, central in which is the impluvium; around the house-cave are rooms with partition walls, for every useful purpose.

Where they would have anything stored, from conceal-

ing. they call it a cell ; where provision, the provision-room ; where they sleep, they call it sleeping-room ; where they dine, dining-room. 7. Having thus resolved, we came to the front door, where the chained dog encountered us with such an uproar that I fell into the fish-pond. But I was saved by the porter, who, coming in, pacified the dog, and dragged me on dry land, shivering. 8. The consul asked the mother-in-law to vacate some portion of the house for Hispala to remove to. A dining-room over the house was given, having the staircase leading to the public road barred up, with entrance towards the residence. 9. Do they not live contrary to nature who plant orchards on the tops of towers, on the roofs and pinnacles of whose houses forests nod, carrying their roots from a spot which it had been daring for their summits to reach ? 2970. They broke open the gate with extreme violence, and knocked down the statues of his ancestors, and the bed, that stood opposite, of his wife Cornelia, and likewise the webs which, after ancient fashion, were being woven in the hall. 1. For when in the Latin holidays I visited him by his own request and message, I found him sitting in the parlour and arguing with Caius Velleius a senator. 2. Above the dressing-room is placed the ball-room, which holds several kinds of exercise, and several social circles. 3. He invented a new shape for the buildings of the city, and that porches should be placed before the blocks and houses, from the balconies of which, flames might be beaten off. 4. I should be glad if you would send them, and the other statues, and whatever else you may judge suitable to the place and to my studies and to your taste, as many and as soon as possible, especially what you think proper for my gymnasium and xystus. 5. Barrels, although they be not buried, and casks in some districts, form part of the stock ; if the villa is of some style, porters also and sweepers ; if there are shrubberies too, ornamental gardeners. 6. Box is also employed for the pictorial part

of the gardening business, embodying hunting-scenes, and flocks, and resemblances of various objects, with its small and short and evergreen leaf. 7. However early seeding shall be completed, yet care shall be taken to make wide ridges. 8. Quintus Arrius played a kind of second fiddle to Marcus Crassus; he gave a very crowded public banquet in honour of his deceased father in the temple of Castor, at which banquet Publius Vatinius dined in black. 9. It was forbidden to sell anything in the cookshops, drest, except pulses or greens, though previously there was no kind of dish that was not offered for sale. 2980. There is extant an old decree of the senate, passed in the consulship of Caius Fannius and Marcus Valerius Messala, in which the principal men of the city (who at the Megalesian games, by ancient custom, gave entertainments to one another at their several houses) are commanded to swear before the consuls, in set terms, that they will not lay out more for each dinner than a hundred and twenty asses, besides vegetables and flour and wine, and that they will not use a foreign wine, but a native one, and that they will not introduce at a feast more than a hundred pounds weight of silver plate. 1. Then the Fannian law was brought in, which at the Roman games, and also at the Plebeian games and at the Saturnalia, allowed a hundred asses to be spent daily; finally, the Julian law was passed, in the government of Augustus, by which two hundred sesterces were prescribed for common days; on the Calends, Ides, Nones, and certain other festivals, three hundred; and for wedding-days and post-nuptial feasts, a thousand. 2. And now bring out of the cupboard, directly, oil for anointing, and towels for wiping, and other things for this same purpose, and take out my guest to the nearest baths. 3. Then we went to luncheon. What do you suppose I lunched upon? Just the least morsel of bread. As soon as it struck twelve, we returned home. 4. Consider whether you have not turned in somewhere to luncheon, and taken a glass of good wine more than was

enough. 5. They used to dine in winter and cold weather by the hearth ; in summer under the open sky ; in the country, within the farm-yard ; in the city, on the tabulinum, by which we may understand a Mænian balcony framed of boards. 6. When we were about to enter the banquet-room, one of the slaves, whose office it was, exclaimed, "Right foot foremost." 7. Accordingly they sat down, Sertorius in the lower place, on the middle couch ; above him Lucius Fabius, a Spanish senator, one of the proscribed ; on the highest couch, Antonius ; and below him, Versius the clerk of Sertorius ; and the other clerk, Mæcenas, on the lowest couch, between Tarquitius and his master Perperna. 8. He had such confectioners and milk-bakers that, whatever things cooks or feast-servers or fruiterers exhibited from various eatables, they could exhibit either from sugar or from milk cates. 9. The patrons of the trattoria say no dinner is prime unless, when you are eating with most relish, the dish be then removed, and another better and richer be supplied. This is now the pink of a dinner with those who make expense and daintiness the height of elegance, who say that no bird should be eaten entire except the beccafico, and that those who eat the upper portion of other birds and poultry have no taste. **2990.** The banquet was neither sumptuous nor too thrifty, but of great elegance ; yet so that clean towels were often sent round striped with scarlet, but never with gold. 1. Augustus had been amused at dinner with the glee-singers of Toronius Flaccus the slave-merchant, and had presented them with corn ; and when at a subsequent dinner Cæsar again asked for them, Toronius excused them by saying, "They are at the grinding-mill." 2. It was an invention of the Emperor Nero to distil water, and cool it by letting it down into snow ; thus in this snowed water the pleasure of coolness was found, without the drawbacks of snow. 3. Then came in a very sumptuous antepast ; for all had now taken their seats. On the tray was placed a

Corinthian ass with panniers holding olives, on one side white, on the other black ones. 4. We took spoons at least half a pound in weight, and began to break the eggs made of rich paste ; then, hearing an old guest say, "There ought to be something good here," I searched the shell with my hand, and found a very fat beccafico, in the middle of a well-peppered yolk. 5. There were also hot sausages on a silver gridiron; and below the gridiron, damsons and pomegranate seeds. 6. Forthwith came in glass amphors carefully plastered, round the necks of which were tied labels with this inscription: "Opimian Falernian, a century old." 7. They sit down to dinner ; there arises between them conversation and a challenge to drink in the Greek manner ; the host promotes it ; they call for wine in larger cups. 8. Then came in two long-haired negroes with little leathern bottles, such as are used for sprinkling the sand of the amphitheatre, who gave us wine to wash our hands; for no one offered water. 9. This fish was not scarce at Rome, though sent for from a distance ; for Pliny informs us that the Dictator Cæsar, when giving the people his triumphal entertainments, obtained six thousand lampreys from Caius Hirtius by weight. 3000. To make it less surprising that a sturgeon used to be high-priced, Asinius Celer, a man of consular rank, purchased a mullet for seven thousand sesterces ; now Pliny says that in his time it was not easy to find a mullet exceeding two pounds weight. 1. Meantime a lad of Alexandria, who was serving hot water, began to imitate nightingales; but the host crying, "Change," lo, we had another humour: a slave who was sitting at the feet of Habinnas (by his master's orders, I suppose) suddenly recited a verse of Virgil. 2. There would have been no end to our many vexations, had not the dessert come in, fieldfares of fine flour, stuffed with raisins and walnuts. 3. At length came the rope-dancers. A silly blockhead stood with a ladder, and ordered his boy to sing and dance on every step and on the top, then to

tumble through red-hot hoops, and to carry an amphor with his teeth. 4. How many persons call for their shoes when a reader, or a lute-player, or a comedian is introduced! 5. A slave followed him with a backgammon table of turpentine wood, and crystal dice: and I remarked a special piece of luxury; for, instead of black and white men, he had gold and silver denars. 6. I really do not require to recline at meals on a couch; you know that I am a man of the lowest seat. 7. Having called on his patron when at dinner, he is said to have read out the beginning of his play seated on a stool near the couch, because he was in rather shabby attire; but after a few verses, to have been asked to sit at table, and to have dined with him. 8. To every dinner he asked also his own children, with boys and girls of rank, who, after old fashion, took their food sitting against the posts of the couches. 9. He is a little-minded person who is charmed with himself for having answered a porter freely, and having broken his wand. 3010. If my ordinary slave has substitutes, must I deduct what the substitutes owe me from the private property of my ordinary slave? 1. He is a very clever fellow,—cobbler, cook, baker, jack of all trades. He has, however, one fault, without which he would be worth any money: he snores. This enabled me to buy him for three hundred denars. 2. For in that household there were slaves of great learning, excellent readers and numerous copyists, so that there was not even a footboy who could not do either of these things elegantly. 3. He was not satisfied with sitting at table, but forthwith began to imitate the tragedian Ephesus, and to challenge his master to a bet on the event of the Green getting the first prize in the ensuing circus-games. 4. And see, we are going to have an excellent show in three days, the next feast-day; no fencing-master's troop, but a good many freedmen. Our Titus has a great soul; he'll give the best steel, and no escape: and he has the wherewithal; his father left him thirty million sesterces. 5. My Diophon is a

clever lad : every spare moment he has, he never lifts his head from the slate ; he has turned on his heel to Greek, and begins to acquire a good smack of Latin, though he has a coxeomb for a master.

6. I have already killed three goldfinches of his, and he fancies the weasel ate them ; yet he finds fresh pets.

7. To which decury do you belong ? To the fortieth.—Are you a bought slave, or born in the house ? Neither ; I was left to you by Pansa's will.

8. Are you a Roman knight ? I am a king's son. Why then did you become a slave ? Because I surrendered myself to slavery, and preferred to be a Roman citizen rather than a tributary ; and I hope I am now living so as to be no man's butt.

9. Can all be well, that your letters are so long lacking ? or is all well, but you engaged ? or are you not engaged, but opportunities of writing few or none ? Relieve me from this trouble, which I cannot endure ; nay, relieve me even by sending an express messenger. I will bear his charges, I will even pay his fee, let him but tell me what I wish.

3020. And really, what good did that Norbanus do us ? He gave us gladiators worth two pence, quite decrepit ; if you had blown on them, they would have fallen. I've seen better beast-fighters ere now. The only one of any size was a Thrax ; and he, too, fought by lesson.

1. In that you write on a palimpsest, I commend your thrift ; but I am curious to know what it was on that paper, which you preferred to obliterate rather than not write these things—unless perhaps your own pleas ; for I do not suppose you erase my letters to put your own in their room.

2. It will be a very kind thing in you to come and see me. You will find my library wonderfully well arranged by Tyrannio ; and its remnant is better than you supposed. I also wish you would send me some two of your copyists for Tyrannio to employ as binders and general helpers ; and tell them to bring some parchment for making indices, which you Greeks, I fancy, call syllabi.

3. I have bought some red-ochre books for the lad, because I

want him, for the good of the house, to get a smack of law — there's bread to be got there ; for of literature he has as good a coating as he need have. 4. How short a distance are they from their funeral, and that too a premature one, who live by torches and wax lights ! 5. We have often seen persons return to life after the last farewell cries. 6. He died on the twenty-ninth of June, at four o'clock in the afternoon ; he was carried out at nine o'clock, with a very large attendance. 7. Thus the fathers voted to him, though a new man, a censor's funeral, and a statue at the forum of Augustus, at the public expense. 8. A funeral with images, and in the style of a censor, was voted to him. 9. He said it was the practice of their ancestors to withdraw from sight premature funerals, and not to prolong them with eulogies and processions. 3030. However, he was carried out handsomely, on the bed he used in life, with rich bed-clothes ; he was lamented in grand style — he manumitted several slaves, — though his wife wept for him but scantily. 1. When he died, his couch was borne before the Rostra by his four sons, one of consular and censorian rank, another a consular, the third, consul, the fourth, candidate for the consulship. 2. The ancients would have the bier of the dead called sandapila, that is, a box in which not the bodies of men of rank, but the corpses of plebeians and condemned criminals were carried. 3. No more of their property was found than sufficed to buy a pyre and tar to burn their bodies ; and a mourning-nurse was hired and an urn purchased. 4. Burning itself was not an old custom among the Romans—they were buried ; but when they found bodies dug out which had been buried in distant wars, it became a custom. Yet many families kept the old fashion : as in the Cornelian there is said to have been burnt no individual before the dictator Sulla ; and he they say would have it so from dread of retaliation, as he had dug up the carcase of Marius. 5. Attendants in the funeral offices are called vespæ and vespillones, because in the evening they carry out those

who, from poverty, cannot be borne in funeral procession.

6. The epidemic in the city was so violent that the undertaking-trade was hardly equal to its work. 7. By the

epidemic of a single autumn thirty thousand funerals were carried to the account of the undertakers. 8. The horn-

blowers struck up their funeral music. One slave, in particular, of that undertaker made such a thundering noise that

he roused the whole neighbourhood; and accordingly the watchmen who had charge of the next quarter, thinking the

house was on fire, broke open the front door suddenly, and in due course began to bustle with water and hatchets.

9. Adieu, Octavius Alexander, who lived twenty-seven years. **3040.** Adieu for ever, Quintus Ancharius, and

farewell for ever, Marianus. 1. To the Di Manes. To

his mother Afna Trophime, Tiberius Claudius Verus, made at the discretion of Marcus Titius Chresimus. 2. Claudia

Agele. Tiberius Claudius Cratinus made for his fellow freedwoman. Spare, digger! here now she lies. 3. What

unkind fortune grudges to be done by thee for me, Cyrille, this I, a most unhappy mother, have done for thee. 4.

Charito, landscape gardener of Tiberius Claudius Cæsar Augustus, for himself and his family. 5. Aste, the born

slave of Cæsar, lived fifty-five years. Silvanus erected to a well-deserving nurse. Here she is laid. 6. To Hippo-

crates, bailiff of Plautius, the body of slaves on the estate, whom he ruled with moderation. 7. To Caius Curiatius,

son of Lucius, Flamen of the deified Augustus, Primipilus, Military Tribune, Prefect of the Camp, Prefect of Engi-

neers. At the discretion of his freedman Hyacinthus. 8. To the Di Manes. To Egnatia Festa, a most excellent and

dear wife, Exocus, slave of Domitia wife of Domitian, erected. 9. To the Di Manes. To Ulpia Synoris,

Tertius, freedman of Augustus, registrar of the chief Choragus, erected to a wife who had done her duty to him.

3050. Liburnus, freedman and amanuensis of Seius Strabo. His wife Salvilla erected. In front fourteen feet;

towards the field fifteen feet. 1. To Marcus Cælius Vinicianus, son of Marcus, Prætor, Proconsul, Tribune of the Commons, Quæstor, his wife Opsilia erected. This monument does not follow the heirs. 2. Alexander Pylæmenianus, slave of Caius Cæsar Augustus Germanicus for the Greek Library of the Temple of Apollo, lived thirty years. 3. Caius Julius Vepo, presented with Roman citizenship individually, and with freedom from tribute, by the deified Augustus, made in life, for himself and his wife Antonia and his family. 4. To Celadius, slave (and) anointer of Tiberius Cæsar Augustus, Germanicianus Prudens, footman of Tiberius Cæsar Augustus. 5. Anteros, wardrobe-keeper of Tiberius Cæsar for his forensic raiment, lived twenty-five years. 6. To Caius Vibius Felix, soldier of the Third Legion Augusta, Pia, Vindex, who died fighting in combat with the enemy. He lived twenty-one years, ten months, fifteen days; served one year, one month, two days. Lucius Vibius Felix his father erected, to a most affectionate son, on his own land. 7. To Publius Ambivius Festus, son of Publius of the Quirine tribe. Lived twenty-six years, five months, seven days. His mother Amphibia Ampliata, to a very dear son (made) a covered tomb with iron bars, from her own money. 8. Sacred to the Di Manes. To Cæcilia, my very dear wife, who lived with me twenty-one years without a quarrel. Pompullius Antiochus her husband, to the well-deserving and her works. 9. To Lucius Anneius Domitius Proculus, son of Lucius, most illustrious boy, great-grandson of Antonius Felix. His grandmother Antonia Clementiana, in a spot given by decree of the town councillors. This monument follows the heirs. **3060.** Tiberius Claudius Lysimachus, freedman of Augustus, messenger of the Augustal Fellows, made for Valeria Donata his very dear wife, and for himself and his posterity, and for his freedmen and freedwomen and their posterity. This monument does not follow the heirs. 1. To the Di Manes of Titus

Flavius Fortunatus freedman of Augustus, born banquet-slave of Cæsar, of the third decury. Attia Cornelia his unfortunate daughter, to a very dear, well-deserving father, mindful erected with many tears. 2. By command of the Emperor Cæsar Augustus, around that stream which was made for the purpose of conveying water, land was left vacant for eight feet on the right hand and left. 3. To Mercury and Maia, Quintus Seius Postumus pays his vow willing, deservedly. 4. To the God Asclepius, Titus Julius Saturninus, son of Titus, of the Fabian tribe, Procurator of the Augusti, gave. 5. Sacred to the bearded Hercules. Marcus Heliuss Secundus, trumpeter of the tenth legion, Twin, Pious, Faithful, pays a vow willing, deservedly. 6. To Jupiter Best Greatest, and to Queen Juno, Lucius Secundinius Favoralis, Augustal, Sevir of the State of the Mattiaci, placed on his own ground. 7. To Cyprian Mars, Caius Volenus Apulus, according to his vow, placed a marble statue and repaired the temple ruined by age, adding an ante-temple and columns. 8. To Health, according to vow. Quintus Plautius Justus, Mayor of Rimini, in his own name and that of Cassia Threpte his wife, and that of Quintus Plautius Verecundus his son, dedicated a temple to Augustan Health. This altar of Augustan Health has the laws which Diana's (altar has) at Rome on the Aventine. 9. To Marcus Claudius Marcellus, Sword of the Romans, after Hannibal was routed, Syracuse sacked, Consul for the fifth time, the Senate and People of Nola. 3070. Be it good and lucky to thee and thy house, Cæsar Augustus, that the Senate, in agreement with the Roman People, hails thee Father of thy country. 1. To Tiberius Cæsar Augustus, son of the deified Augustus, Chief Pontiff, best Prince, Lucius Geminus Atticus son of Quintus, of the Camilian tribe, five pounds of gold, five pounds of silver. 2. Tiberius Claudius Cæsar Augustus Germanicus, Chief Pontiff, with Tribunician power for the sixth time, Consul Elect for the fourth time, Emperor for

the eleventh time, Father of his country, laid down from the river Po to the river Danube, for three hundred and twenty miles, the Claudian Augustan road which his father Drusus, having opened the Alps by war, had marked out. 3. To Caius Cæsar, son of Germanicus, grandson of Tiberius Augustus, great-grandson of the deified Augustus, Germanicus, Pontiff, Quæstor. 4. The Roman Senate and People to the Emperor Cæsar Nerva Trajanus Augustus son of the deified Nerva Germanicus Dacicus, Chief Pontiff, with Tribunician power for the sixteenth time, Consul for the sixth time, Father of his country, benefactor of the commonwealth at home and abroad. 5. To the Emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius, son of the deified Hadrian, grandson of the deified Trajan, Chief Pontiff, Father of his country, Consul for the third time, with Tribunician power for the fourth time, the first troop, Pious, Faithful, of Singular Roman Citizens. 6. To Titus Clodius Eprius Marcellus, son of Marcus, of the Palatine tribe, Consul for the second time, Augur, chief Curio, Augustal Fellow, Prætor for foreign jurisdiction, Proconsul of Asia three years, the province of Cyprus. 7. To Lucius Flavius Papirius Rufinus, Perpetual Flamen of Augustus, Quattuorvir, Duumvir, First Quinquennalis, the order of the Calamenses, for his services and munificence, by subscription. 8. To Marcus Lurius Lucretianus son of Marcus of the Palatine tribe, Patron of the borough, the burgesses of Tivoli, by subscription, because, when the honour of the Quinquennialian office was conferred on him, he displayed twenty pairs of gladiators and a beast-hunt at his own expense: the ground given by vote of the Senate.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS EXAMPLES.

9. The contagion of that wickedness is of wider scope than any one supposes : it extends to a larger number. **3080.** Shall Epicurus even be worshipped after death ? and shall he provide this by will, who has delivered to us a kind of oracle that nothing after death concerns us ? 1. The senate had espoused my cause openly, the knightly estate with great spirit, all Italy by public act. I had performed deeds of which I was not the sole author, but leader of the general feeling, and which concerned the common welfare of all the citizens. 2. Atticus never wearied of a business he had undertaken. 3. If you, Tubero, had begun to cry out, "Beware, Cæsar, of pitying brothers entreating for a brother's safety," would you not have divested yourself of all humanity ? 4. I think the opinions of Aristippus and all the Cyrenaics ought to be banished from philosophy—men who were not afraid of placing the chief good in that pleasure which touched the sense most sweetly. 5. There is no nation so rude as not to know that it ought to have a God, though it be ignorant what kind of God it be fitting to have. 6. As often as you take a step, so often will it be fitting that your ancestors come to your recollection. 7. You, who have done kindnesses to so many people, are not unaware how many are found grateful. 8. It is an admitted fact that the sun is many times larger than the earth. 9. They began to be ashamed and sorry for the revolt. **3090.** Many men can neither will nor nill anything long, and repent at one time of their design, at another of their very repentance. 1. The triumph of Popillius over the Gauls was celebrated with great applause of the commons; and they asked one another, in muttered speech, if any regretted having a plebeian consul. 2. If any one

appealed to a colleague, he quitted the person before whom he came in such trim that he regretted not having abided by the decree of the former. 3. I may be deceived, it is true; but I may not be negligent in a matter of this importance.

4. As the consul Lævinus passed by Capua, a crowd of the Campanians surrounded him, beseeching that they might be allowed to go to the senate at Rome, to pray that they would not proceed to destroy them utterly. 5. I had been one

who, when I might have undergone an equal fate with others, if any severe affliction happened to all, did not hesitate to brave the heaviest storms, and almost the blasts themselves, in order to preserve my countrymen. 6. It was not allowed me to be of neither party, because on either side I had great enemies.

7. He had thoughts of suppressing Homer's poems; "for why," said he, "may I not do what Plato did before me, who turned him out of his commonwealth?" 8. For, in the first place, it is of small importance that, after

losing our tax-farmers, we regain our taxes by a subsequent victory, as the same men, on account of their ruin, will not have the means of contracting, and others, from fear, will have no inclination. 9. Do you think it makes no difference in the injustice, whether you exact what never should have been due, or make a rule in order that it be due?

3100. Even in a verse it is unimportant whether the last syllable be short or long. 1. It is of great importance to Cicero, or rather to myself, or, in point of fact, to both, that I should attend his lessons. 2. Who is there that does not love modesty and steadiness in the young all the same, though it do not concern him at all? 3. Show me that it is of no consequence whether I grieve or not. 4. That

letters are of many kinds, you are not unaware; but this kind is the best-understood, for the sake of which the thing itself was discovered—that we might acquaint the absent, if there were anything which it imported either us or themselves that they should know. 5. I lay great stress on all your people knowing this, in order that they may understand that all

Cicero has is open to Trebianus. 6. Sulla explained to Bocchus that he must do something which should seem to have been of more consequence to the Romans than to himself. 7. If that murder is especially charged as a crime, let it be charged to him whose interest it was, not to him who had no interest in it. 8. My fortune easily finds detractors, not, indeed, from any desert of mine; but what matters that, if it happens all the same? 9. In all new connections it is of great importance what is the first avenue, and by what recommendation the doors of friendship, as it were, are opened. **3110.** Cæsar said it was not his interest so much as that of the commonwealth that he should be safe. 1. The question is, whether Marcus Antonius shall have the power given him of crushing the republic, plundering the city, making over the lands to his banditti, enslaving the Roman people, or shall be allowed to do none of these things. 2. After Cicero, most of the discourses of the ancient orators ceased to be read. 3. If I were not assured of your honour and good feeling towards me, I should not have written this to you, which, with your usual spirit, you will take in good part. 4. That the whole island of Sicily is sacred to Ceres and Libera, the Sicilians themselves are so well convinced, that it seems to be engrafted on their minds and inborn. 5. Let your ears be those which shall be deemed to hear what they do hear, not into which there shall be false and feigned whispering for the sake of profit. 6. I wish that the Samnites and Pyrrhus himself could be persuaded that it is their interest to leave off the war. 7. The age of young men is not only not envied, but is even favoured. 8. The conquered citizens were spared by Marcellus. 9. When an offence had been committed by many soldiers, some used to be punished by lot. **3120.** A glorious people, in truth, that even victory is not applauded! 1. You ask me how it is that you are assailed with so many calumnies. The truth is, the good are often unpopular; your virtue is envied; and though

I am inclined to think your country has no better citizen than you, yet you must remember that the unwilling are not easily persuaded of anything. 2. As there came into my presence persons who said that intolerable tributes were exacted from them, what injustice was there in my writing that they should not proceed before I had taken cognizance of the affair and cause? 3. Whether the Romans have conquered or have been conquered, is as yet uncertain; but yesterday evening a report had spread throughout the city, that it was all over with the army. 4. Three men were sent to Athens, and they were commanded to transcribe the famous laws of Solon. 5. When the Scipios carried the army over to Africa, it was announced that the war was now decided in both quarters. 6. It was decreed that Corinth be restored to the Achæans, but that there should be a garrison in the citadel, that Chalcis and Demetrias be kept. 7. Matrons were declaring, by means of lots, whether it was expedient to fight or not. 8. It is not my business, who spend so much labour in writing, to behave myself so as to appear to have been careless in writing. 9. I was afraid it might so chance that, before you went into the province, I might quit the province. **3130.** It was demanded that the proposal of Bibulus be divided. So far as he spoke concerning the oracle, and what could not be resisted, they agreed with Bibulus; as to the three commissioners, they determined otherwise by a great majority. 1. If you have thought it right to speak of the alienation of things sacred, you must manage, when the magistrates have been legally appointed, to argue first about the power, then about the right. 2. Cæsar thought he should not so proceed that, when the enemy was defeated, it might be said they had been inveigled by him in a conference under safeconduct. 3. In a matter of this importance, I must not allow myself to appear negligent both of my country's interests and my own. 4. It had, indeed, been best that the gods had given our ancestors such a feeling, that you should be satisfied

with the empire of Italy, and we with that of Africa. 5.

It would be tedious for me now to explain by what method we ought to confirm or invalidate evidence, records, or examinations. All these things require very little talent, but very great practice; they require art and rules, indeed, only so far that they may be set off with certain ornaments of language.

6. Although the enemy suffered from great scarcity of provisions, to such an extent that for many days they were without corn and had to support hunger by driving cattle in from distant villages, yet not a sound was heard from them unworthy of the majesty of the Roman people and of their former victories. 7. Here is a man for you, who

desired to be king of the Roman people, and lord of all nations, and achieved it. 8. It betokens a wise man, to

pay regard to his private interests, without doing anything against morality, law, or settled rules. 9. Whereas the

former decemviri had observed this custom, that one should have the fasces, and that this ensign of royalty should pass through all according to rotation, each in his turn, on a sudden they all appeared with twelve fasces each. 3140.

There is nothing which can be reduced to art, unless the person who is master of the things, of which he would form an art, has knowledge enough to be able to create an art from materials which as yet have no art. 1. I will lose

no occasion, not merely not to refuse, but even to seek and demand all that should be done and performed for the freedom of the Roman people. 2. Catiline, thinking it his

best course, under such circumstances, to try the fortune of war, resolved to engage with Antonius. 3. I have writ-

ten to you thus, in the first place, to give you some news; in the next, that I may sometimes speak to you of the state, which we ought the less to omit, as we have fewer occasions of mentioning it than our ancestors had. In good sooth, how long are those hackneyed phrases to go on, "How d'ye do? Are you quite well?" 4. Do not part with Bibulus, a

person already so great, that he may, believe me, turn out one

who shall respond to the praises of your small and select party.

5. It is not in our power to prevent those things from happening of which there were causes. 6. Vercingetorix watched our foragings for pasture and corn, and attacked our scattered men when they went out further than was needful. 7. It is ground for an ovation instead of a triumph, when either war has not been duly waged, or not with a just enemy, or when the title of the enemy is mean and inadequate, as in the case of slaves and pirates. 8. Marcellus having by strength and skill taken the beautiful city of Syracuse, which was both strongly fortified by manual art and also, from its site, shut up on the side of land and sea, allowed it to remain uninjured. 9. Athenagoras came up with the Dardans as they retreated to their borders, and threw their rear into confusion first ; then, when the Dardans wheeled round and formed line, a regular engagement issued in a drawn battle.

3150. The same year it was considered as a prodigy that the Ruminal tree in the Comitium, which above eight hundred and thirty years before had overshadowed the infants Remus and Romulus, had wasted away, its branches being dead and trunk withered, until it put forth new shoots. 1. I received your letter on the third of the Nones, when I had arrived at my brother's Laterium ; and having read it, I was a little comforted, which had not happened to me before, since my misfortunes. For I deem it of the greatest importance that my strength of mind and conduct should be approved by you. 2. Ill health, which I had just got rid of, as I had sickened without fever, kept me at Brindisi. 3. All things must be valued in proportion to their weight severally. 4. Our friend Brutus sent me his speech which he made in the assembly at the Capitol, and asked me to correct it without favour, before he published it. The speech is written most elegantly in point of language and thought, so that nothing can exceed it. 5. Every discourse upon topics of inquiry, which proceeds by a certain method and plan, ought first to determine that the business be conducted by

certain forms, in order that they who are disputing may be agreed as to what the question is about which they dispute.

6. A good while afterwards a tempest began to toss them with some violence, so that the owner of the ship, who was also the pilot, took refuge in the boat, and from thence endeavoured to guide the ship as well as he could by a rope, which, being tied to the stern, drew the boat fastened to it.

7. Capua was more strictly blockaded than assaulted ; and the slaves and commons could neither endure famine, nor send mesengers to Hannibal through such close guard-posts.

8. Vercingetorix shows that ill-fortified towns ought to be burnt, that to their own people they may not serve as retreats for avoiding service, nor be open to the Romans for storing resources, provender, and booty.

9. Fraud fortifies itself with credit in small things, that, when worth while, it may cheat with large returns.

3160. The honours and the slights of the vulgar should be held in equal regard : we should neither rejoice in the former, nor be grieved by the latter.

1. Solon annulled the laws of Draco, which were said to be written in blood, so great was their severity.

2. You say that I have been praised ; you are right ; I have been praised by a good man, it is true, but one unskilled in these matters.

3. If you have made any appointment with the gout, pray put it off to some other day.

4. Whom did the voyage down the Tiber on that holiday delight so much as the sail up the same river did Lucius Paullus, when he brought King Perses prisoner ?

5. We are surprised, Antonius, that you could not restrain your passions, but you must reproach us with the death of Cæsar.

6. In the senate there was no further opposition to—not indeed decrecing extreme measures (for that was forbidden), but—avouching that they were ready to punish, but were hindered by the emperor's prohibition.

7. Be assured that I will leave no stone unturned to finish the business ; I have, indeed, nothing more at heart than to give you satisfaction.

8. Pompeius had carried his fortification

from the camp to the river, that his soldiers might fetch water more freely and without risk. 9. I resolved to betake myself to Epirus, not that the character of the place made any difference to me, who was flying from the light itself. **3170.** I earnestly entreat you to write as often as possible, that I may know what you are doing, and what is going on, and what you are going to do. 1. I do not remember that I was wretched before I was born; if you have a better memory, I should like to know what you recollect. 2. Did ever any man compete so openly for office, or so earnestly for his own safety, as he and his friends have that this information may not be entrusted to my care? 3. Nothing is more difficult than to find that which is in all respects perfect in its kind. 4. Who can be so estranged from truth, so brainsick, as to deny that all these things which we see are directed by divine beck and power? 5. Persons are more easily found to devote themselves willingly to death, than to bear pain with patience. 6. There is no slave, in a merely decent condition of slavery, who does not contribute to the public safety as much of his goodwill as he dares and has the power. 7. I cannot express how pleasant it is to me that our friend Saturninus expresses to me his great gratitude towards you in letter after letter. 8. If that virtue which consists in the protection of men, that is, in the association of the human race, do not form a part of general knowledge, knowledge must seem isolated and barren. 9. Cnæus Pompeius paid me the compliment of saying that he should have won his third triumph in vain if he were not, by my service to the state, sure of having a place to triumph in. **3180.** To me, for error committed, no indulgence is offered; for deeds well done, small praise, wrung from the unwilling. 1. Although the consuls contended no less against the continuation of the tribuneship than as if a law had been proposed for the degradation of their own dignity, the victory in this contest rested with the tribunes. 2. If, as I hope, I have thus expressed the speeches of these

men, using all their merits, that is, their thoughts and figures and arrangement of the subject, and so far pursuing their words as that they may not differ from our usage, there will be a rule by which they who wish to speak like the Attics may model their orations. 3. That old saying of Nero about a thievish slave was laughable enough, that he was the only one to whom nothing was either sealed or locked up in the house ; which same thing may be said of a good servant. 4. As soon as I received tidings of the death of your daughter Tullia, I felt all the grief and pain which I was bound to feel. 5. I wish you would apologise for me to my dear Attica, so as to take all fault on yourself. 6. Lælius, when commander, broke and humbled Viriathus the Portuguese, and so restrained his haughtiness as to leave an easy war to his successors. 7. Whether what is proposed to you is for the good of the state, or not, it rests with you to consider. 8. Now, if all parts of the universe are so arranged, let us see whether those things are fortuitous, or in a position in which they could nowise have held together without being guided by sense and divine prudence. 9. Aristotle was chief of the Peripatetics; and, excepting Plato, I almost think I shall be right in calling him the chief of philosophers. 3190. Never did one who had been quæstor venture to contend for the office of prosecutor without being rejected. 1. He would have sold the property, had there been the least delay in paying down the money to him. 2. I was not deterred from sending you a letter by the fact that you had sent me none, but because I could find nothing to write, amidst such heavy evils. 3. I never believed I should want words to address my army; not that I have practised speech rather than action, but because I was accustomed to soldiers' tempers. 4. Next to this, I ask you whether you kept your promise in this respect ; whether you were ever hindered from calling an assembly, or proposing a law, by knowing that on that day observation of the heavens was taken. 5. Nor is anything else to be settled by this war,

but whether we shall exist or not. 6. The discipline and dignity of the State of Marseilles I must declare preferable not only to Greece, but I rather think to all nations whatsoever.

7. When you may give the war a commander possessing extraordinary military skill, will you hesitate to contribute this powerful aid to the preservation of the commonwealth?

8. What regard you exhibited for my honour, and how, in gracing and dignifying me, you showed yourself as consul the same man you had always done, with your parents and entire household, though the fact itself spoke, yet I learned also from the letters of all my friends.

9. I shall do whatever appears best to be done under the circumstances, remembering that I cannot be ruined myself without ruining many others.

3200. If I have you and my brother, let those things be trailed underfoot for all I care.

1. I myself, who in that conversation between us which was set forth in the Brutus allowed much credit to the Latins, recollect that I gave a decided preference over all to Demosthenes, who added force to eloquence.

2. It has been asked whether rhythm should be observed in the whole of that circle of words which the Greeks call period, or only in the beginning, or at the end, or in both parts.

3. It has happened in your case, and I almost think in that of no other man, that your extreme strictness of penal discipline was highly acceptable, both to men of respectability, and likewise to all persons of the lowest grade.

4. He was to go on board ship; Arria begged the soldiers to embark her with him. "Surely," she said, "you mean to give a man of consular rank a few slaves to get him his meals, his clothes, his shoes; I will do everything myself." She could not prevail.

5. Sextius supported me in every respect, almost as if he had been my brother.

6. What reason had Avitus for wishing to kill Oppianicus?

7. As is this harmony and unison of virtues I am mentioning, even such is that moral rectitude itself.

8. For a very long time no good orators are found, and hardly in each genera-

tion a single tolerable one. 9. Galba was more negligent than suited a prince who had been chosen and was of that age. **3210.** Nobody can even praise Scævola with the fitness which becomes his worth. 1. Columns, commenced at Delphi, in the porch of the temple, on which they had meant to place statues of King Perses, Æmilius Paullus, when victorious, designed for his own statues. 2. Philosophy is said to have been discovered by Socrates—not that which relates to nature, for it existed earlier, but this in which the subject is life and manners. 3. Terentius Hispo is employed as a sub-collector of the pasture-tax. 4. Now for another job of the knights, scarcely bearable, but which I have not only borne, but even justified. The tax-farmers in Asia, who had made their agreement with the censors, complained in the senate that, being deceived by the hope of gain, they had made an improvident bargain, and petitioned that the letting might be set aside. 5. The stings and vexations of my domestic troubles I shall keep to myself, and not trust to this letter and to a strange messenger. 6. Behold Catienus, a man exceedingly contemptible and sordid, yet of equestrian rank; even he shall be appeased. 7. Who knows not that the hope of impunity is the great encouragement to sin? In which of the two, then, is this? in Milo, who even now is accused of an action either glorious or at least necessary? or in Clodius, who so despised all courts and punishment, that nothing delighted him which was right by nature or permitted by the laws? 8. For those exploits performed under the leadership and auspices of Lucius Anicius the prætor, the senate voted supplications for three days, and the Latin holidays were announced by the consul for the second, third, and fourth of November. 9. What can be greater than the sun? yet how small it seems to us! to me, indeed, about a foot in size. **3220.** First, I am bound to hope that all the gods who preside over this city will return me favour in proportion to what I deserve. 1. I have noticed and learnt from your letters that in all respects

you have made a point of considering my interest. 2. As I knew the acts of Bassus were rescinded, and that the senate had given all, respecting whom he had decreed anything, a right of pleading anew, at least for two years, I asked this man, whom he had banished, whether he had gone to the proconsul and told him this. He said no. 3. When Marcus

Cæparius met me in the Gallinarian forest, and I asked how you were, he told me you were in bed, ill of the gout.

4. The towns of the Veneti had no access by land when the tide came in from the deep, nor yet by ships, because, when the tide again fell, the vessels struck upon the shoals. 5.

When the senate was held in the temple of Apollo, on the twenty-second of July, and there was a debate about paying Pompey's army, mention was made about that legion which Pompey entered in his accounts as lent to Cæsar, what the effective strength was at which it should be demanded; when Pompey was compelled to say that he would withdraw the legion from Gaul, but not immediately upon the mention of the thing and the reproach of his enemies. 6. Cæsar

having written word that he would come into the Alsiian district, his friends wrote to him not to do so: many would be troublesome to him, and he to many. 7. The Romans,

after the death of Theodoric, confessed that no one had ever better deserved to rule over them. 8. The famous Pit-

tacus said, Pray do not give me what many will envy, and more covet. 9. Of those who have devoted them-

selves to the study of eloquence, there is no reason why the hope should be broken, or the industry languish.

3230. If nature had made us such that we could look through herself, and with her best guidance complete the career of life, there were, surely, no reason for anybody's needing system and learning. 1. Who ever doubted that,

in our state, eloquence has played the first part, legal science the second? 2. If Philip had enjoyed longer life, there

is no doubt he would have left Antigonus in possession of his kingdom. 3. Cæsar sends Caninius as an envoy to

Libo ; desires to have a personal conversation with Pompey ; shows that he has strong confidence, if such an opportunity be given, that arms will be laid down on fair terms. 4. When Agesilaus was not very far distant from Peloponnesus, the Athenians and Bœotians attempted to oppose him at Coronea. 5. Even avoidal of pain, taken by itself, no one ever ranked among things desirable, not even if he could avoid it. 6. Wretched me ! that you, so virtuous, faithful, honest, and accomplished a person, should have met with such woes on my account ! 7. That Liternum should be the dwelling and abode of the conqueror of Africa ! at Liternum his tomb be shown ! 8. When you sign a client's papers, in which papers is written what will trip him up, can I deem any important cause proper to be intrusted to you ? 9. Many swimming to their ships, in doubt, from the darkness, what to seek or shun, met a miserable death. 3240. Zeno says that if Plato be not a wise man, he is not in the same category with the tyrant Dionysius. 1. I would wish you to be convinced that, if by the expression of your opinion this honour shall be granted me, I shall feel that what I have most desired has become mine both by your influence and by your personal regard for me. 2. If you do not discern, gentlemen, that there is no duty which the guilt and treachery of Capito has not violated, declare by your verdict that he is the best of men. 3. Aristotle says he perceived, considering the great addition made in a few years, that in a short time philosophy would be complete in all its parts. 4. They say that Scopas told Simonides he would give him for that poem half what he had agreed. 5. It behoves not only one who commands citizens and allies, but one who commands slaves, to devote himself to the interests and advantage of those whom he commands. 6. What studious zeal do you suppose that of Archimedes to have been, who, while deeply occupied in drawing figures in the dust, did not perceive even that his country was

taken? 7. The Romans demanded the Carthaginians who had assaulted Saguntum. If surrendered, they meant to inflict extreme penalties upon them. 8. If you, who are men of learning, shall not be satisfied with this, blame your own unfairness, in asking me for what I did not know; commend my goodnature, in having answered you without reluctance. 9. It is very sure that a man, though he know a thing ever so well, and be unacquainted with the art of fashioning and polishing style, will not be able to express fluently that very thing which he knows. **3250.** I dare not censure your plan—not that I do not disagree with it, but because I judge your wisdom to be such that I do not prefer my plan to yours. 1. Let him confess, what cannot be denied, that he, a private man, kept the leaders of the pirates alive and safe at his house, after he had returned to Rome, as long as I allowed him. 2. As I hope for some weal, and permission to die in my country, I cannot speak the rest for tears. 3. There is no darker treachery than what lurks in the pretence of service, or in some title of friendship. 4. The injustice and odium of the times has ebbed, so that what was evil in the times does me no harm, what was good in the cause does me service. 5. Moreover, when her son-in-law Thræsea entreated her not to insist on dying, and, among other things, said, “Would you, then, have your daughter die with me if I should have to die?” she replied, “If she have lived as long with you, and in as much harmony, as I with Pætus, I would.” 6. I have mentioned the fact for this purpose, that the time might be marked in which Roman eloquence first arrived at maturity, and it might be understood that it had now been brought almost to perfection, so that hardly any one could add any thing to it, unless he was well versed in philosophy, civil law, and history. 7. In the language of Scaurus there was a natural authority, so that you would suppose he was not pleading a cause, but giving evidence, when he spoke for a

defendant. 8. So far I think my consolation has been justly applied, that you might be made acquainted, by a sincere friend, with those things by which your troubles might be alleviated.

9. Those Aurelian steps, then new, seemed built as for a theatre for that trial; when the accuser had filled these with enraged men, there was not only no power of speaking on the side of the accused, but not even of rising.

3260. All this time there was no kind of cruelty omitted by them in their fury against their prisoners; they used to offer human blood to the gods, to drink out of skulls, and to aggravate the horrors of death by every kind of mockery, as well by fire as smoke.

1. To my mind those ancients appear to have comprehended much more in their minds, and seen much further than the keenness of our understandings can discern; for they maintained that all these things which are above and below, are one system, and held together by one power and one harmony of nature.

2. With that preeminent and noble mind which you possess, we would have you think of nothing but Brutus.

3. My little darling Tulliola is anxious for your present, and calls upon me as a surety; but I am resolved rather to swear off than to pay.

4. Julius Candidus rather prettily says that eloquence is one thing, *loquence* another. For eloquence has been the gift of hardly one or two—nay, if we are to believe Marcus Antonius, of no man,—but what Candidus calls *loquence*, of many, and of the most shameless men above all others.

5. They had, besides, a sum of money unappropriated. With this, in common, they made a contract for fetching in water and building the arches.

6. They charged to Augustus the proscriptions of citizens, the divisions of lands, not praised even by those who received them.

7. Atticus, with his own wealth, often relieved the public poverty of the Athenians so, that he neither took interest from them, nor allowed them to owe beyond the stated time. Each principle was wholesome for them; for he neither, by indul-

gence, allowed their debt to become habitual, nor, by multiplication of interest, to increase. 8. Very few persons use reason well; and even these themselves are often crushed by those who use it ill, so that this divine gift of reason and counsel seems to have been imparted to men for deceit instead of goodness. 9. First let us see the principle on which his goods were sold, or how they could be sold. **3270.** Howsoever these things have happened, whether by human error, or by chance, or by necessity, keep up your spirits. 1. Augustus had written a tragedy named Ajax, and, being discontented with it, had rubbed it out; afterwards, when one Lucius, a tragic poet, asked him how his Ajax was getting on, he replied, "It has fallen upon a sponge." 2. What an ignorant and spiritless soldier! how worthy to be what he is, a butt for the daily abuse of Palicanus! 3. The man began to upbraid Ligur with being so minute and careful in the case of a property which came incidentally and by heirship: he ought, he said, to enter also into his calculations: he wanted much for himself, and much for the hounds he kept about his person. 4. Crassus said that he could patiently allow himself to be surpassed in those things which nature or fortune bestow on men, but that he could not bear to be surpassed in those things which men can confer upon themselves. 5. The other is by one fault the less faulty, in that he is indolent, sleepy, inexpert, incapable of business, but in will so ill-disposed, that he began to hate Pompeius ever after that meeting in which he praised the senate. 6. When he had performed the lustration of his army, he moved his camp towards Arretium, and was leading his legions against Hannibal, when both himself and his horse suddenly fell down before the statue of Jupiter Stator without any cause; nor did he take that as ominous, the sign having been given him, as the learned understood it, that he might not engage in battle. 7. The prætor gave notice of the day on which he should award the contracts

for supplying the army in Spain with clothing, and corn, and what else might be needed for the naval allies. When the day came, three companies appeared to bid for the contract. 8. "How?" said Crassus; "are you now

proposing a little question to me to speak on at my own discretion? Why, when do you suppose I either cared or thought about such matters, instead of rather ridiculing the effrontery of those men who, in a large crowd of people, bade any individual ask what question he pleased? 9.

There were some who, after the conspiracy was betrayed, urged Piso to try the feelings of the troops and the people; how much more gloriously would he die embracing the commonwealth, and calling for assistance to freedom!

3280. I had intended to begin canvassing in the Campus, at the comitia for electing tribunes, the 17th of July, at the very time when I understood from Cineius that your servant was to set out with this letter. 1. I am bound, surely, to

keep your birthday exactly as my own, since all the pleasure of mine depends on yours, by whose care and attention I am cheerful here, and easy yonder. 2. The conscript

fathers resolved to build a house for me with the public money, which they never did for any before me. 3. That blockhead thought you were going to inquire whether there was one heaven, or heavens without number. 4. The

rest, I hope, will go smoothly, with only the present city competitors. Take care to engage for me, since you are nearer to them, that troop of our friend Pompeius. Tell him I shall not be angry with him if he does not come to my election.

5. Either the army of Flaminius did not perish by fate, or if by fate, though he had obeyed the auspices, the same would have been sure to happen. 6. If I were writing with

my own hand, I should send you a longer letter; but I employ an amanuensis, on account of a weakness in my eyes. 7. Though I have loved you, dear Dolabella, as

much as you might easily discover, yet I have been so inflamed by these deeds of yours, that never was affection

more ardent. 8. Whom, then, do men tremble at? Whom do they gaze on with amazement when speaking? At whom do they exclaim with rapture? Whom, if I may so say, do they think a god among mankind? Those who speak distinctly, clearly, copiously, luminously in matter and language, and in their speech itself make a kind of harmony and rhythm, which is what I call speaking ornamentally. 9. I do not apprehend Aquillius will offer; for he denies it, and has sworn that he is ill, and has objected his judicial leadership. Catiline will be a certain competitor, if it be determined that the sun does not shine at mid-day. **3290.** Cæsar replied to the Swiss ambassadors, that if he were willing to forget the old insult, could he also lose the memory of their new wrongs in seeking to make a forcible march through the province against his will? 1. Your uncle Cæcilius, having been defrauded of a considerable sum of money by Publius Varius, commenced an action against his brother Caninius Satrius, for the property which, he said, he had received from Varius by a fraudulent transfer. Other creditors were parties in the same action; amongst whom was Lucullus, and Scipio, and Lucius Pontius, which last they supposed would be appointed assignee if the goods were sold. 2. Though, as far as your letter gave me to understand, I was aware that you would read this of mine after reaching the city, when the effect of that worthless tittle-tattle of the people of the province had worn off, yet, as you dwelt at much length to me on the stories of dishonest men, I thought I must make some brief reply to your letter. 3. It is evident that, if there had been no Conon, Agesilaus would have wrested Asia, as far as Taurus, from the king. 4. If I thought differently from you, at all events your rebuke would have the power of checking me, or, if I hesitated, your exhortation would have the power of impelling me to follow that which you considered best. 5. If the greatest orators could have been known from their own writings, perhaps I might have thought I need not take so much

trouble on this score. 6. All things are learnt easily, if you take as much time as is needful, and have one who can teach faithfully, and yourself know how to learn. 7. If my consulship shall exterminate the wicked, since it cannot cure them, it will extend to our commonwealth no brief lease, but many ages.

8. I, Caius Cæsar, after all my successes, must have been capitally condemned, had I not desired the assistance of my soldiers.

9. The augur took his seat at his left hand, with his head veiled, holding in his right hand his crooked staff without a knot, which they have called *lituus*. Then having taken his view towards the city and country, and prayed to the gods, and marked out the quarters from east to west, he said the right quarters were towards the north, the left towards the south.

3300. When Hannibal had taken Saguntum, he seemed in a dream to be called by Jupiter into an assembly of the gods, where, when he came, he thought that Jupiter commanded him to carry on war against Italy, and that one of the assembly was given him as a guide, making use of whom he advanced with his army; then that his guide commanded him not to look behind him, but that he could not long obey him, and, being eager with curiosity, looked back; that then a vast and cruel wild beast surrounded with serpents appeared to overthrow all the trees, shrubs, and houses wherever he went; that he, wondering, asked of the deity what this monster was, and that the deity answered, it was the desolation of Italy, and commanded him to proceed straight on, not to care what was done behind and in his rear.

1. You will do a very, I say a very agreeable thing to me, if you are diligent in this, as you are accustomed to be in those things which you know I wish particularly.

2. Being accused of treason, towards the close of the reign of Tiberius, he escaped by a change of times, and died of dropsy at Pyrgi.

3. Epicurus used that food which was at once most sweet and at the same time most digestible.

4. To this is added another reason, that others have been so

asked to plead, as to think they might undertake it or not, without any impeachment of their duty ; but I have been solicited by those who have the greatest weight with me from their friendship, their rank, and their kindnesses, of whose goodwill towards me I ought not to be ignorant, whose authority I ought not to slight, and whose wishes I ought not to disobey. 5. Nothing is said to be wholesomer or lighter than that bread, while it is warm ; after cooling, it is less easily digested. 6. Which must we call the greatest general, Cæsar, Scipio, or Hannibal ? 7. Epaminondas, when dying, asked which had conquered, the Thebans or Peloponnesians. 8. Fabius, both with a view to harmony, and also to prevent the elections being in the hands of the lowest persons, separated the rabble of the forum, and threw them into four tribes, which he called those of the city ; and they tell us this measure was so thankfully received, that by this arrangement of classes he gained the title of Maximus, which he had deserved by so many victories. 9. The Ædui send ambassadors to Cæsar to ask assistance. “They had so well served the the Roman people at every period, that their children ought not to have been taken from them almost within view of our army.” 3310. Histiaëus opposed the demolition of the bridge, saying that those who held the chief commands had not the same interests as the multitude, seeing that their authority depended on the rule of Darius himself. 1. They tell us Socrates used to say his work was achieved, if his exhortation had fully aroused any one to the desire of learning and acquiring virtue ; for that to those who were resolved to prefer nothing else to the being good men, all other learning was easy. 2. I, on the contrary, maintain that the authority of Cluvius would be lighter, if he spoke on oath, than it is now when he speaks not upon oath. 3. Hippias of Elis having come to Olympia, boasted that there was nothing, in any art applying to any subject, that he was ignorant of, and not only those arts which com-

prised liberal and high-class learning, but that the ring he wore, the cloak he was clad in, the sandals he was shod with, he had made with his own hand. 4. For when he had recourse to his declamations, and in them used my name invidiously, ye immortal gods! what fighting, what execution did I exhibit! what attacks did I make upon Piso, upon Curio—upon the whole crew! How did I assail the levity of the old, the wantonness of the young! 5. According to the strict meaning of the word, he who is commanded to give sentence within the Calends, if he does not give it on the Calends, acts against the direction of the word; for if it is done sooner, he does not give sentence within, but before. 6. When all were of this opinion, and every man spoke to this purport, according to his own feelings and sense of injury, they all proceeded to the house where he lodged; they began to batter the door with stones, to cut it with hatchets, to pile wood and faggots about it and set them on fire. 7. Crassus, that our friendship might be testified, as it were, to the Roman people, went almost from my house into his province. For having invited himself to my house, he supped with me in the garden of my son-in-law Crassipes. 8. While they were inquiring which was the assemblage of the pit, the distinction of the orders, which were the knights, where was the senate, they perceived some persons sitting in a foreign dress in the senators' seats. And having asked who they were, when they heard that this honour was granted to the ambassadors of those nations which excelled in courage and friendship for the Romans, they exclaimed that no people were superior to the Germans in valour or integrity, and went and sat among the senators. 9. I have before me an harangue of Antonius, delivered on the twenty-third of December, containing a series of charges against Pompey, from the age of sixteen. **3320.** Whatever I shall ask you I will ask concerning yourself, and I will not draw you forth from the dignity of an illustrious man, but from your own obscurity; and all my

weapons shall be so aimed at you, that no one shall be wounded through your side, as you are accustomed to say ; all shall be fastened in your own heart and vitals. 1. There are some men whom my eyes cannot endure ; but daily custom has made my feelings callous. 2. I shall have made great shipwreck of my case if I allow any correspondence to exist between nature and entrails. 3. The prisoners caused so much alarm that, if the army had been brought up at once, the camp might have been taken. 4. Cæsar replied that he would be very lenient to Pharnaces, if he meant to make good what he promised. 5. It is a pretty question, what would have been the fate of the Roman empire if war had been waged with Alexander. 6. When I was last in my country, there came to call on me the son of a townsman, a minor. "Are you at school?" said I to him. "Yes," he replied. "Where?"—"At Milan."—"Why not here?" His father (who was with him, and had brought the lad to me) said, "Because we have no masters here."—"Why have you none? What a slight matter were it to subscribe and pay masters!" 7. When Cæsar halted on the banks of the Rubicon, he turned to those about him and said, "We may still retreat ; but if we pass this little stream, we must do all by force of arms." 8. Both in private and public affairs, you have always shown yourself such a person that you ought to maintain dignity and attend to consistency. 9. On that day Antonius resigned not the consulship alone, but likewise his freedom. 3330. Tiberius was so far from showing any kindness to his wife Julia when banished, that he even forbade her to quit her house and to mix in general society. 1. When Marius was informed by messengers what the Ligurian had done, though he had kept the Numidians in a constant alarm all day long, yet then, encouraging his men, he sallied forth from the sheds, and, forming a tortoise, advanced towards the wall of the castle, and at the same time terrified the enemy with his engines, archers, and slingers from a distance. 2. It had been far more

expedient to occupy with a strong force the pass which leads into Cilicia, and to hold the ridge exactly commanding the route, from which he might either have repelled or crushed an advancing foe without risk. 3. He will perish in three

days, or, at most, in four. 4. Marius presented with citizenship, on the field of battle, two cohorts of the Camertes, who repelled the charge of the Cimbri with astonishing valour. 5. Is it possible that a Roman can write Greek

so well? Upon my word, I should not call Athens herself more Attic. In short, I envy the Greeks your preferring to write in their tongue. 6. You might hear the shrieks

of women, the screams of infants, the cries of men; some were calling for parents, others for children, others for wives, or were recognizing them by the voice; these deplored their own misfortune, others that of their friends; some there were who, from fear of death, prayed for death.

7. Therefore, when the truce was manifestly broken by one crime after another, Lælius and Fulvius arrived from Rome with the Carthaginian ambassadors, to whom Scipio said that, although not only the faith of the truce but also the law of nations had been violated by the Carthaginians in the case of his ambassadors, yet he would do nothing in their case unworthy of the customs of the Roman people, or his own character. 8. Nor did he cease, after this, to lay snares for his brother secretly and openly. 9. Living

happily different men place in different things—you in pleasure; and, on the other hand, all unhappiness in pain. 3340.

I consider him to be an orator, who can employ words pleasant to hear and apt to convince. 1. Tadius has informed

me, respecting his affair, that you had written as if there was now no occasion to be uneasy, because the inheritance was secured by prescription. I was surprised you should not have known that in a legal guardianship, under which the girl is said to be placed, no prescription can be established.

2. What then? Must we admit the pretensions of one absent, who still keeps his army after the day appointed by

law is past ? I say at once, of nobody absent. 3. Though, as everybody knows, I am so much at home in the forum and courts of justice that few persons or none of my standing have pleaded more causes, yet, when the day comes into my mind, on which, after the defendant has been indicted, I shall have to speak, not only am I mentally disturbed, but I shudder through my whole frame. 4. If you hope anything better, because you hear more and are present at the deliberations, I wish you would write to me, and at the same time consider what I ought to do about the votive legation. 5. It is well known that our legions have often cheerfully marched to a place from which they thought they should never return. 6. Is it not clear, from the first emotions of wonder evinced by men, in their fear of thunder and lightning, that they believed these to be the work of Jupiter, the almighty ruler of the universe ? 7. The multitude were not far short of utter destitution. 8. I suppose you have heard that, while the ceremonies for the people were performing at Cæsar's house, a man came there in female dress ; and when the virgins had renewed the sacrifice, mention was made of it in the senate by Quintus Cornificius. He was the first, that you may not suspect any of us. Afterwards the affair was, by a decree of the senate, referred to the pontiffs, and was determined by them to be sacrilege. The consuls then, by another decree of the senate, published a bill ; and Cæsar sent his wife a writing of divorce. 9. I am surprised you could have been led to suppose that I am so unwary as to revolt from an awakening fortune to one which is drooping and nearly prostrate. 3350. The senate thought that now, if ever, they should properly resolve, in honour of the immortal gods, that the greatest games be held. 1. There are three things we have to accomplish in speaking,—that the person we address be instructed, be pleased, be touched with more than common feeling. 2. Suppose souls not to survive death ; you see, if such be the case, that we are deprived of all hope of a happier life.

3. These good men do not think that the whole system is overturned in this case ; for if it were granted that these things were spontaneously and naturally pleasant without any reference to the body, virtue and knowledge would then be desirable for their own sakes, which is far from being his meaning. 4. Since nature desires to be complete in all points, she desires of herself that state of body which is most according to nature. 5. I calculated you might, if there was occasion, come to me at my Alban house, without inconvenience, on the 3rd of January. But, pray, do nothing inconsistent with your health ; for what signifies one or two days ? 6. Pray make my compliments to that nice boy Alexis—unless, perhaps, in my absence, he is become a young man, for he seemed to be growing up very fast. 7. If any one does not do that which he has given bail for, wherein he has bound himself by a single word, he is condemned by an early judgment, without any scruple of the judge. In the case of him who has cheated any one under pretence of guardianship, or partnership, or commission, or trusteeship, in proportion as the crime is greater, the punishment is slower. 8. We burned Marcellus within the most renowned gymnasium in the world, and afterwards took care that the Athenians gave a contract for the erection of a marble monument to him in the same place. 9. In the Greek tongue, learned men have been allowed to use uncommon words to express things out of the common way. **3360.** Upon which neither I, nor my brother, nor any of our friends thought it right to run the risk of injuring not merely ourselves, but the republic, by our rashness, especially as we had little doubt but that, even if the road were safe, yet we should not now be able to overtake you. 1. None of us supposes that profligates live happily, spruce, fashionable, having the best cooks, bakers, fish, fowl, and game. 2. At the same time he encouraged and entreated his men not to faint or suffer the flying enemy to get the victory : they had no camp or fortification to fly to ; all

their hopes were in their arms. 3. A dispute hence arising, the old tax-farmers resorting to the tribunes, a bill was suddenly published in the name of a single tribune, that whatever public taxes or advances Caius Claudius and Titus Sempronius had given contracts for, that letting should not be valid; they should be let anew, and all should have the right of undertaking and contracting. 4. Among the Romans it hardly ever happened that in a case of great peril even the kinsfolk did not put on mourning attire. 5. What assumption is this, that they who have torn my friend from me should endeavour to prevent my loving whom I will? 6. Caius Livius said that no one could give more faithful advice, than he who recommended to another what he would do himself were he in the same situation. 7. Consider that, if it seems likely to be a feasible thing that you can occupy Alexandria and Egypt, it imports your dignity and that of the Roman people that you proceed to Alexandria with a fleet and army. 8. For nobody can say, when we come to arms, what will be the issue; but everybody knows that, if the good are beaten, this man will neither be more sparing of the blood of the principal citizens than Cinna was, nor more moderate than Sulla in plundering the rich. 9. Add to which, this assembly-haunting leech of the treasury, the wretched and hungry rabble, supposes me to be a special favourite with this Magnus; and truly we have been linked in much pleasant intimacy.

3370. The lowest grade is that of slaves; and theirs is not a bad rule who bid us treat them as hirelings,—require their labour, and give them their dues. 1. How? shall you, who from your shrewdness look through the darkest things, be the only man not to see what is manifest? shall you not perceive that you gain nothing by your daily complaints? 2. I beg and beseech you, my son, by all the ties which bind children to parents, that you will not do and suffer everything most horrible before the eyes of your father. 3. I would have you to consider that I am not

only no inventor, but not even an approver of this system.

4. Some persons do not perceive that, when Demosthenes was going to speak, there must necessarily have been crowds flocking from every part of Greece to hear him. 5. What

should I do then? I do not mean when they come to extremities; for if it is to be decided by arms, I am clear that it is better to be conquered with the one, than to conquer with the other: but I speak of the questions which will be agitated at my arrival, whether one who is absent should be considered a candidate; whether he should not dismiss his army. "Speak, Marcus Tullius." What shall I say? Wait, I beseech you, till I can see Atticus. There is no room for paltering. 6. Both consuls having a triumph voted them

by the senate for their successful action, in order that, after acting in concert, they might not divide their triumph, it was agreed between them, that, since the action was fought in the province of Marcus Livius, and his had chanced to be the auspice on the day of the battle, and since the army of Livius had been marched to Rome, while that of Nero could not quit the province, Marcus Livius should enter the city in a chariot and four, followed by his troops, and Caius Claudius should ride in on horseback without troops. 7.

About the time when Caius Marius was at Utica, paying his devotions to the gods by sacrifices, the haruspex told him that there appeared therein prognostics of great and wonderful favours designed him by heaven, and therefore he might depend upon the protection and blessing of the gods in the execution of his designs, and might push his fortune as much as he pleased, with the assurance of success. 8.

Tell me, then, of these evils, to one of which we must certainly submit, which you think the least. You will say, "that he should be persuaded to deliver up his army, in order to be made consul." It is indeed a measure of such a kind that, if he consents, nothing can be said against it; and if he does not obtain the admission of his claims, I shall be surprised if he does not do it. 9. I recollect that

Quintus Scævola the augur, during the Marsic war, when he was extremely old, admitted to his presence daily every visitor.

3380. The consuls drew lots for the provinces. Sicily and the fleet fell to Marcellus. This allotment, as if Syracuse had been a second time captured, so dismayed the Sicilians, that their lamentation and mournful language both attracted attention at the time, and gave rise to much conversation afterwards.

1. If any god would grant me to grow young again from my present age, and cry in my cradle, I would by all means refuse it, nor indeed would I wish, having as it were run my race, to be recalled from the goal to the starting-post.

2. When the vote was put in a full senate—in spite of Piso's opposition and the demeanour of Clodius, who flung himself at the feet of one senator after another—that the consuls should exhort the people to accept the bill, about fifteen persons supported Curio, who moved the previous question; on the other side there were full four hundred. This settled the affair.

3. And at last, when silence was obtained, bringing Jugurtha before the assembly, he spoke, and, recounting all his crimes at Rome and in Numidia, set forth his wicked behaviour towards his father and brothers, and gave him to understand that, although the Roman people knew by whose assistance and support he had done all those things, yet they had a mind to have a fuller discovery of the same from himself: which if he would truly and faithfully make, he might depend on the honour and clemency of the Roman people; but if not, he would do his friends no service, and would ruin himself and all his interests.

4. He encourages his men to have a good heart: a few brave fellows, he said, had often prevailed against multitudes: the less they spared themselves in battle, the more secure they would be; nor ought any one, that had armed his hands, to seek assistance from his unarmed feet in imminent danger, or turn his naked and eyeless back on the enemy.

5. For the rest, I beg of you, as you are conferring kindness on the grateful, to serve

these people the more readily, and endeavour, as far as your honour will allow, to prevent the young man's mother-in-law from being prosecuted. 6. The consul, considering it clear enough, in the case of Æbutius, that he was no false informer, begged the mother-in-law to send for the freedwoman Hispala to her house. 7. I remember, as a boy, that Metellus in the close of his life was so vigorous that he did not feel the loss of youth. 8. I beg you, witnesses from Asia, to remember the judgment you express concerning your own race. Is it not a proverb bruited by yourselves, that, if you wish to try any hazardous experiment, you should choose a Carian for the purpose? 9. Camillus was made dictator by the senate for the fourth time, against the will of the commons. Having learnt the day when the people must be applied to respecting the law, he declared he should hold a levy on that day, and called the people out of the forum into the campus, threatening to inflict punishment on any who refused to obey the order. **3390.** If Marcus Antonius is said to have brought in any law, either for confirming Cæsar's acts, or for abolishing the dictatorship for ever, or for planting colonies on public lands, I vote that, saving the auspices, these laws be brought in anew, in order that they may bind the people. 1. I remember once, his reader having pronounced a word wrongly, one of the company called him back and made him say it over again, on which my uncle said, "Did you understand it?" and, on the other's assenting, "Why did you call him back, then? we have lost, by this interruption of yours, more than ten verses." So thrifty of time was he. 2. The unwholesomeness of the year caused such dread of depopulation in city and country, that not only did no one leave the Roman territory for predatory purposes, not only did neither Fathers nor commons think of warfare, but the men of Fidenæ marched down unprovoked into the Roman land to carry off booty. 3. Lurco, one of the tribunes of the people, who entered upon his office by

virtue of the *Ælian* law, has been set free from the operation both of the *Ælian* and *Fufian* law, that he might introduce another, on canvassing at elections, which, lame as he is, he has promulgated under prosperous omens. So the comitia are put off to the 27th of July. 4. I beg you, therefore, to employ some skilful hand on this work ; for, as it is difficult to take a likeness from the life, so it is much more difficult to preserve it in a copy, from which I desire you will not allow the artist to deviate, even for the better. 5. Your ancestors would have a fortified camp to be a harbour in every stress of the army, from which they should march forth to battle, to which they might retreat when shattered by the storm of war. Therefore, having surrounded it with fortifications, they also garrisoned it strongly, because one who lost his camp, though he gained the victory in the field, was held to be defeated. The camp is a depot for the conqueror, a refuge for the conquered. 6. There, as the depot had little to do, he obliged the soldiers to pass under review frequently, that the recruits (who formed the majority of the volunteers) might be accustomed to follow the standards, and to know their ranks in battle. Herein the general's chief anxiety was, and so his orders ran to the lieutenant-generals and colonels, that no twitting of a man with his old position should sow discord between the ranks, that the old soldier should allow himself to be on a level with the recruit, the freeman with the volunteer (slave)—that they should consider all well-conditioned and well-born enough whom the Roman people had entrusted with their standards and arms. 7. You have held the province for ten years, granted you, not by the senate, but by yourself, through violence and faction. The period has elapsed, not of the law, but of your self-will ; but suppose it to be of the law : a decree is passed for appointing a successor ; you stop it, and say, "Have consideration for me." Have you for us ? Would you keep your army longer than the people granted it, and

against the will of the senate? 8. In sealing patents, instructions, or letters, Augustus at first used the figure of a sphinx, afterwards the head of Alexander the Great, and finally his own, engraved by Dioscorides, which his successors continued to make use of. He was precise in dating his letters, stating the exact time of day or night at which they were despatched. 9. When the day came for bringing in the bill according to the senate's decree, there collected youths with their first beard, all Catiline's gang, begging the people to reject it. Even the consul Piso, the mover of the bill, spoke against it. The hired mob of Clodius had beset the passages; and the ballots were so supplied that none was given with the words "As you ask." **3400.** The same prætor was directed to exact two-tenths of corn, and have it conveyed to the coast, and transported into Greece.

1. I have read in the works of Clitomachus, that when Carneades and the stoic Diogenes were standing on the Capitol, near the senate, Aulus Albinus, who was then prætor (he who was consul with your grandfather, Lucullus), a very learned man, as his history proves, said in joke to Carneades, "I am no prætor, in your opinion, Carneades, because I am not wise; nor is this a city, nor those in it citizens." 2. But Servius Sulpicius Galba, who had been military tribune of the second legion in Macedonia, having a private quarrel with the Emperor, by personal canvass and by tampering with the soldiers of his own legion, had urged them to attend the vote in numbers: "Let them punish their tyrannical and stingy general by rejecting the bill brought in to give him a triumph: the commons of the city would follow the decision of the soldiers. Could he not have given the money? the soldiers could give the honour. Let him not hope for the reward of popularity where he had not earned it." 3. The censors then chose the senate: Marcus Æmilius Lepidus was chosen now, for the third time, prince by the censors. Seven were expelled. In numbering the

people, they compelled the soldiers of the Macedonian army to return, knowing the number of absentees from the assessment: they examined the cases of such as were out on leave; and those whose furloughs were not thought good they obliged to swear, in this form: "According to the edict of Caius Claudius and Tiberius Sempronius the censors, thou shalt well and truly swear to return willingly and with all thy heart to the province of Macedonia; and this shalt thou do to thy power, without fraud or covin."

4. You must not be surprised, if I before signified to you by letter that I hoped to find him tractable, and now appear to distrust it. But it is incredible how determined his mind seems to be, and fixed in this angry mood. But this will either be set right when you arrive, or will make him very uneasy, whichever is in fault.

5. As to what remains, I cannot bear to look at a state of things which I never apprehended—nor, indeed, to look at him, on whose account I must lose not only my friends, but my very self.

6. Who would have thought the great impediment of an Alexandrine war was going to be added to this war?

7. In reviewing the knights, their censure was executed with great rigour and extremity; they took from many their horses: upon which occasion having given offence to the whole estate of knights, they kindled the fire of illwill by a certain edict, whereby they intimated that none of them who, in the censorship of Lucius Fulvius and Aulus Postumius had farmed the revenues or undertaken for the public advances, should present themselves to their spear set up, or be partner or party to that contract.

8. An orator needs to grasp the minds of those he pleads or is to plead before, and to enter into their feelings.

9. Wherefore I acknowledge and profess, Titus Labienus, and publicly avow, that you were driven from that cruel, unseasonable, not tribunelike but kinglike procedure, by my counsel, courage, and authority.

3410. These centurions, whether truly expressing the opinion they held, or speaking to gratify

Varus, report to that person that the whole army was disaffected to Curio. 1. In this cause Piso, induced by his friendship for Publius Clodius, uses his endeavours that this indictment, which he himself prefers, and prefers by order of the senate and for the sake of religion, may be set aside. 2. Then, by the instigation of the consul Piso, that most worthless plebeian tribune Fufius brought Pompey forward to speak. Business was proceeding in the Flaminian circus ; and in that very place that day there was a crowded fair. He asked him whether he liked judges to be chosen by the prætor, whom the same prætor should employ as a council : now this was what the senate had arranged with respect to the sacrilege of Clodius. 3. When the challenging of the judges had taken place amid loud uproar, while the prosecutor, like a good censor, challenged the worst men, and the prisoner, like a merciful fencing-master, set aside every person of most worth,—as soon as the jury took their seats, good men were greatly alarmed. Never did a viler set assemble in any gambling-house. 4. They say, “The Rhodians are now arbiters of peace and war throughout the world ; the Romans must take arms and lay them down at the pleasure of the Rhodians ; no longer would they have the gods for witnesses of their treaties, but the Rhodians. Was it really so ? If they were not obeyed, if their armies were not removed from Macedonia, must they consider what they ought to do ? They knew themselves what the Rhodians would have to see to. The Roman people, after conquering Perses, would certainly see that they make due return according to the deserts of every state towards them.” 5. You must know that the state of public affairs, which to you seemed to be established by my counsel, to me by that of heaven, —which appeared to have its stay and foundation in the union of all good men and in the influence of my consulship, —has slipped from our grasp (if no god cast an eye of pity on us) by this one trial—if trial it be, that thirty men the most worthless and wicked

of the Roman people, having taken a paltry bribe, should blot out all law human and divine,—that a fact, patent as such not only to every man but to every beast, should be voted no fact at all by a Palna, a Plautus, a Spongia, and suchlike rubbish. 6. He advised and besought him, with tears, to take at last measures for his own safety, with that of his children and the whole nation of the Numidians, which had deserved so well at his hands. They had, he said, been defeated in every battle, the country laid waste, and a world of people made prisoners and slain, whereby the strength of his kingdom had been reduced to nothing: he had sufficiently tried the valour of his troops, and his fortune too, and therefore should take care lest, if he demurred any longer, the Numidians should provide for themselves without him. 7. He should have been resisted while he was weak and the thing was easy. Now there are eleven legions, as many cavalry as he pleases, people beyond the Po, people from the city, so many tribunes of the people, such an abandoned body of young men, a leader of such authority, such boldness; this is the man with whom we must fight, or admit his pretensions, which are also sanctioned by the law. “Fight,” you say, “rather than be a slave.” For what object? That if you are conquered, you may be proscribed? If you conquer, that you may still be a slave? 8. The old tax-farmers having often complained hereof to the senate, when they could obtain nothing from them to moderate the power of the censors, at length they met with a tribune of the commons, one Publius Rutilius, to defend their cause,—a man who, upon a private quarrel of his own, was angry with the censors. They had commanded a client of his, a freedman, to pull down a wall in the Sacred Street, over against a public edifice, pretending that the said wall was built upon public ground. The man, a private person, called upon the tribunes; but as none of them but Rutilius interfered, the censors sent to distrain for pledges, and, before

the people, named a fine against the individual. 9. Aristides in exile being asked by his friends what he wished to his ungrateful country, replied, "Nothing else but that it may have such prosperity as never to recollect Aristides." **3420.** Phocion, having been condemned from malignity, and being about to drink hemlock, when his friends asked him what further message he would have delivered to his sons, replied, "That they never seek to remember this wrong." 1. As Socrates was walking in the highway, some wretch struck him a blow. Taking it in silence, some friends urged him to punish the man. "Why, what must I do to the striker?" said he. "Prosecute him," they replied. "Absurd," said he; "if an ass kicked me, would you advise me to prosecute him?" 2. Cato the elder, when one Lentulus spat in his face, made no other reply than this: "Hereafter I shall have an answer to give to those who say that you have no mouth." Now, in Latin, men are said to have no mouth who are ashamed of nothing. 3. Aristotle being asked by somebody what benefit he had gained from philosophy, replied, "That I do of my free will those things which others do in dread of the laws." Now, this saying is not unlike the doctrine of St. Paul, when he affirms that they who are inspired by Christian love are not under the law. 4. Admire men, if you will; I am charmed with the Lacedæmonian girl, who being for sale by auction, one of the bidders came up to her and said, "Will you be a good girl if I buy you?" "Yes," she replied, "and if you do not buy me." 5. Now, at last, I consider myself in happy case, that I see all you safe and sound. 6. Have you any further commands for me?—Only that you keep in good health.—I wish you good health in return.—Also give my kindest regards to Pilnius. 7. Are you in pretty good health?—I have always enjoyed excellent health.—Have you had no trouble all this time?—None, but that I could not have the gratification of your society. 8. I am glad to see you, Balbus.—And I am glad to see you living, Claudius.—I congratulate you on your return to your

country.—Congratulate me rather on my escape from Italy.—Why so?—Because wars are rife there.—What have the Muses to do with Mars?—Nay, even the Muses are not spared there.—Are you a good Italian scholar yet?—Pretty fair.

9. What has prevented you from giving us the pleasure of seeing you this long time?—You must charge it to my duties, not to me.—I allow your excuse, but on condition of your not using it too often.—I would rather err on the side of being missed than of becoming a bore.—I never can have too much of a good friend; the oftener you come, the more welcome.

3430. How are you in health?—Not so well as I could wish.—I am very sorry to hear you say so. What is your illness?—I cannot tell; and this makes matters worse.—True; for to know a disease is one step towards the cure.

1. How long is it that you have been ill?—Twenty days, more or less; it seems an age since I first sickened.—I think you must try to keep the malady from becoming chronic.—I have had it too long already.—Is it dropsy?—They say not.—Rheumatism?—I believe not.—Fever?—I fancy it is a kind of fever, but a new one, as now new diseases spring up occasionally, before unknown.—We had more than enough of the old.—Such is the will of Providence.

2. Have you consulted no medical men?—Yes, many.—What do they reply?—What the counsellors reply to Demipho in the comedy: one says no; another says yes; another takes time to consider. All agree that my case is a bad one.

3. I wish you a prosperous voyage out, a more prosperous one home; heaven grant the journey may succeed to your heart's content, that you may visit Greece with good omens, and return with better still.

4. How d'ye do, my little octogenarian? I wish you luck of your bald pate.—And how do you do, Master Wine-gulf? I return your greeting in kind: if you speak ill, you shall hear worse.

5. Shall you dine at home to-day?—I dine out.—With whom?—With a relative by marriage.—But what relative? I ask; for there are many terms of marriage relationship, such as father-in-

law, son-in-law, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, husband's brother, brother's wife, husband's sister, step-father, step-mother, step-son, step-daughter. — With my father-in-law.

6. Would you like veal, or mutton?—I prefer veal and pork; but I consider beef and mutton more wholesome.—That is the way of the world, to desire most what is most injurious.—You are quite correct.

7. Would you like some liver of goose, which the ancients held such a delicacy?—I will refuse nothing from your hand.—You must not look for Roman dainties.—What?—Artichokes, snails, turtles, mushrooms, boletes, truffles.—I shall prefer a turnip to any of them.

8. Is there any one of the party who has learnt arithmetic?—What for?—To inform us exactly how many we have met.—Even our fingers will tell us that without calculation.

I place you on my thumb, myself on the forefinger, Caius on the middle finger, Lucius on the ring finger, Rufus on the little finger. Now I pass to the left hand: there I place Aulus on the thumb, and Marcus on the forefinger. Therefore, if I am not mistaken, we are seven.

9. I was present at an auction to-day where some slaves were sold, whom a dealer had brought on his platform.—What was bid for them each?—Thirty thousand sesterces.—To whom were they knocked down?—To several bidders; among others, to your friend Demea.

3440. Hillo! boy; is nobody coming out?—This man, I think, will break down the door. It must be a friend of the family. O, my dear fellow! What have you brought, Lucius?—Myself.—Nothing very precious.—Go and see whether your master is at home.—Halloo, Caius, are you at home?—No.—Frontless fellow, don't I hear you speaking?—More frontless you: the other day I believed your maid when she said you were not at home; and now you won't believe myself.—Very fair indeed; a Roland for my Oliver.

1. Had you a satisfactory journey?—Pretty well, except that there is no escaping from robbers anywhere.—How stand your affairs? according to your wishes?—They cannot be worse.—Is there no hope left?—Hope enough, but means none. — Then you must feed on

hope.—Not a fattening diet.—Well, you travelled lighter having nothing in your purse.—I grant it, and safer too ; no surer safeguard against robbers: one could sing and starve all the way; but I should have preferred the burthen and the risk. 2. You have returned to us considerably stouter.—Would you could say wiser.—You went without any beard ; you come back with a small one ; you have grown somewhat older in appearance ; but why that pale and sunken countenance ?—My face is like my fortune : I have lost all my money by shipwreck.—I condole with you ; yet I am glad you have escaped alive: better lose money than life. But how came it about ?—I know not, but that it was so written in my destiny.—You see, then, that learning and virtue are the surest riches, as they cannot be taken away, and give no trouble to the owner.—You act the preacher's part ; I feel the loser's smart. 3. Hark'ee, rogue ; I am hoarse with bawling this long while, and you are not awake yet; I think you are a match for the dormice; when will you have slept off the fumes of yesterday ? are you not ashamed, dreamy fellow, to snore till long after daylight ? 4. What do you want me to do ?—Light the fire, brush my hat and cloak, clean my shoes and boots, change my linen shirt, and air it before a clear fire.—It shall be done.—Be brisk ; it should have been done long ago. Good servants are up before the sun, that the master on rising may find everything ready. 5. You must go to the market-square, and do several little matters for me. First call at the tailor's, and get from him my striped waistcoat, if it is finished : then to the carrier's ; ask him if he has any letter for me, and when he starts : afterwards see the vintner ; tell him from me not to be put out that I have not sent his money by the day mentioned ; it shall be paid directly.—When ? by the Greek calends ?—No, rascal ; by the first of March. 6. When some one asked Diogenes how he could best punish his enemy, "By making yourself as good a man as possible," he replied. 7. Come and learn what you ask, though it is teaching my master. 8. A vast world of

troubles ! but I will manage to control it. 9. I was rather angry with the curtness of your letter. What a deal in how small a space! **3450.** In short, I convinced myself the soul is not mortal.

1. What else must I write to you ? What ? I have much ; but some other time. 2. In brief, all my attention at all times is given to this, that, if I can, I may do some good by eloquence, but if not, at all events no harm. 3. This is no trifling disagreement of words, but a great one of facts. But these topics hereafter ; now if you please, what we began with. 4. Let me be brief : this day appeared to me so lovely, that I seemed to see some resemblance, as it were, of a reviving commonwealth. 5. Not to be prolix, there is no kind of raillery which does not at the same time supply stern and serious topics. 6. The famous Erasmus of Rotterdam was tender in health, of straightforward character, so averse to falsehood that even in boyhood he detested liars, and in old age quite shuddered at the sight of them. He was free-spoken among friends, sometimes even too much so. Though often deceived by friends, he was incapable of distrust. He was not conceited, nor enamoured of his own performances. He always despised dignities and riches, and esteemed nothing more than leisure and freedom. He was a candid valuer of learning in others, and a warm friend of genius, had fortune given him the means. In promoting letters nobody went further ; and on this account he incurred great hostility on the part of barbarians. Though attacked by many, he was always polite in his replies, making a point of keeping his pen free from gall. The Lutheran quarrels brought him into dreadful odium ; for he was pulled to pieces by both parties, in his endeavours to serve both. This man, as much as any, deserved to be called by the Roman term "humane" and by the Greek "fair and good."

THE END.



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